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No. 51 .- Vol. XV.

RELIGIOUS.

THE BLANDFORD CASE.

We take the following statement from the last number of the Spirit of the Pilgrims, for the purpose of illustrating the training of the liberality cherished by the liberal party sachusetts. No instance, we believe, has ever ocin the Massachusetts Legislature, of refusing to inate any religious society, excepting a "Trinitarian" . Universalists, Unitarians, or Nothingarians may porated; but Trinitarians cannot have the protection of the law-Trinitarians, who compose more than nine tenths of the religious population of the Commonwealth, are excluded from the privileges, which are unhesitatingly ex-tended to all others, good, bad, or indifferent! It is advisable to watch the progress of a liberality so exclusive.

In the year 1824, the first religious society in In the year 1824, the first religious society in Blandford petitioned the legislature to incorporate certain individuals, as trustees of their ministerial funds. In the bill which they prepared to be presented to the legislature, in order that it might become a law, they distinctly stated what kind of minister they wished the funds to be appropriated to support. The wishes of the society and of the donors of the fund, all of whom were then living, perfectly harmonized on this point. When the bill was under consideration by the Committee on Pars under consideration by the Committee on Parwas under consideration by the Committee on Par-ishes, one or two members of that Committee ob-jected to reporting favorably, on account of the phraseology declaring the character and qualifica-tions of the ministers to be supported. For reasons which it is not material to state, this bill never came ander the consideration of the legislature. In the spring session of 1827, the Society renew-their settion for incorporation; but the subject

ed their petition for incorporation; but the subject was deferred to the winter session of 1828. In the was declared that the pro-ceeds of the fund "shall be paid towards the support of alearned, pious, Trinitarian, Congregational minisalearned, pous, I rintarian, Congregational minis-r, settled by the Society, with the concurrence of the est Congregational church in Blandford, according the terms on which such fund has been given; and to no other purpose whatever." We under-and that the person who prepared the bill, ex-nected the phraseology just quoted, mutalis muis, from the Act incorporating the Trustees of ministerial fund in the first parish in Boxford, at in 1825. It was not anticipated that any lessed in 1825. It was not autrepated that any election could be made to a precedent which the legislature itself had so recently established; but no sooner was the bill presented (such is the progress of liberal principles) than opposition began to discover itself with reference to the clause which recognized the existence and the immemorial rights and usages of the church. The gentleman to whom the business was entrusted by the society, preceiving that the retention of that clause would receiving that the retention of that clause would

perceiving that the retention of that clause would probably defeat the whole object, consented to have it stricken out, leaving the bill to read as follows: The proceeds of the fund "shall be paid toward the support of a learned, pious, Trinitarian, Congregational minister, settled over the said society."

The opposers of the bill, having gained this victory, proceeded to make further encroachments. The obnoxious epithet, "Trinitarian," was the next object of attack. As this was the only remaining word which made the bill in any degree distinctive and discriminating, as to the sentiments of the ministers to be supported, it was thought very desirable that it should be retained. Evidence was therefore presented to show, that all the dence was therefore presented to show, that all the donations to the fund were made with the *express* intention that they should be devoted to the support and maintenance of ministers of those relig-ious sentiments usually denominated Calvinistic, Evangelical, Orthodox. But when party feelings are to be gratified, the wishes of donors must go for nothing. The word "Trinitarian," was therefore expunged. And as though all this was not sufficient, a section was appended, providing that "the legislature shall have power to alter,

one would have thought that "liberality" had now been sufficiently illustrated, and that the bill, in its present garbled, mutilated state, might have been sufficiently illustrated, and that the bill, in its present garbled, mutilated state, might have been sufficed to pass into a law. In the Senate, it did pass to be engrossed. But in the House, there were not a fow who still suspected that Orthodox ingenuity had contrived to weave something into the bill, though they could not point it out, which might operate to favor the venerable doctrines of the New England churches. They concluded, therefore, that the safest way would be to crush it; and its friends, believing that if it should pass, as it there was, it would not be such a law as the Society in Blandbrid could conscientionsly act under, naited with its enemics in giving it an indefinite out the christian religion. Our representatives, when they take their seats in amend, or repeal this act at pleasure."

One would have thought that "liberality" had now been sufficiently illustrated, and that the bill, in its present garbled, mutilated state, might have been sufficed to pass into a law. In the Senate, it did pass to be engrossed. But in the House, there were not a few who still suscepted that Orthodox paited with its enemies in giving it an indefinite postponement.

THE SABBATH.

The following excellent remarks on the Sabbath are from a Sermon preached by Rev. Dr. McMurray of New-York, on the 11th ult., the day observed as a season of humiliation and prayer, in view of the violations of the Sab-bath in our land. We recommend them to the carnest and prayerfal attention of all our readers.

There is indeed reason to fear that secret combinations are forming, for purposes dangerous to our liberties; but they are not by the friends of the Sabbath. Their measures have always been open, and their objects plainly avowed; but they are by those who would wish to subvert all those institutions which have for their object the order and well-being of society. It is not merely laws to prevent the violation of the Sabbath, to which these disorganizers are opposed, but all law which re strains their licentiousness, and which defines and guards individual rights.

The danger in this country is not that religion will be established by law. The true friends of religion would not have such an establishment if they could. All past history shows, that religion has always lost more than she has gained by an alliance with state policy. It was not the design of the great Author of our religion, that his cause, which, at its introduction, made its way in opposition to the kings and potentates, and governments of the earth, should ever be indebted to their aid or its support or propagation. Christianity never became allied with civil government, until she be-came in a great degree corrupt; and her pure and holy spirit has always in a great measure deserted the church, the rites and ordinances of which have been established by law.

But even if some should desire such an estab-But even it some should desire such an estab-lishment, it is impossible that it should ever take place, and the idea of danger is utterly preposter-ous. Which of all the numerous religious denomi-nations, many of which are almost equally balanced in numbers and influence, could ever succeed in ced in numbers and influence, could ever succeed in securing an establishment for themselves, against the certain opposition of all the rest, each one of which, if any benefit were to be derived from such motes, when calling attention to the fact, that the motes, when calling attention to the fact, that the

arrangement of its different departments, there was no mail either conveyed or opened on the Sabbath-day. And for several years the post-office depart-ment, like the others, so far acknowledged the Sabment, like the others, so far acknowledged the Sab-bath, as to suspend its ordinary operations. But about the commencement of the last war with England, it was, it seems, thought necessary, that the post-offices should be opened in some of the principle places on the Sabbath, as well as on oth-er days; and this arrangement has been extending, from time to time, since that period. Many friends of religion and morality thought this an un-necessary infringement on the religious feelings of the community, and calculated to occasion dis-turbance and interruption, especially where the mails were opened in the very vicinity of congrega-tions assembled for public worship; and consider-ing whatever ostensible reason there might be for it, in a time of war, that the return of peace seemt, in a time of war, that the return of peace seem ed to remove the occasion for its continuance, they availed themselves of a privilege which our free constitution allows and secures to all its citizens, and respectfully petitioned the proper authorities to repeal the laws requiring the transportation and opening of the mails on the Sabbath day. Accordingly great numbers of petitions opening of the mails on the Sabbath day. Accordingly great numbers of petitions were sent to Congress from all parts of the country, with numerous subscribers of the most respectable names, both in church and state. Yet from the simple exercise of this constitutional right, has gone forth a clamor from one extremity of the country to the other, that the civil liberties of the republic are in danger from a combination to effect a union between church and state! church and state!

church and state!

By presenting their petitions to Congress, the friends of the Sabbath violated no principle of the constitution. They committed no encroachment on the rights of their fellow citizens; they asked for no law enforcing the observance of the Sabbath on others; they merely performed a duty to themselves, and exercised a right secured to them by the constitution to ask for a regel of constitution, to ask for a repeal of a law, which compels men to violate the Sabbath; which they conceived to be an unnecessary interference with the rights of conscience, and from its immoral tendency, calculated to injure the best interests of the country. The petitioners have reason to complain that while in the legitimate exercise of their rights, they met with misrepresentation and representations. that while in the legitumate exercise of their rights, they met with misrepresentation and reproach from the very source to which they applied for redress; and in the manner in which this subject has been treated, the heat and excitement it has occasioned, and the bitterness with which some speak in refer-ence to those who have brought it up, I think can be distinctly perceived, the workings of that spirit of infidelity which, wherever it has possessed the power, has oppressed and persecuted the Christian

It may be remarked with regard to the opening of the post-offices on the Sabbath, that it is the on-ly instance in which the law of the land absolutely requires the transgression of an express law of God: and that it is an innovation on the original organization of our government. There was a

on the same footing with the Cursulan reagon. Our representatives, when they take their seats in the halls of legislation, do not swear to be true to the interests of their constituents and to the constitution; nor do our executive officers, when they assume their places in the cabinet, swear to fulfil the duties of their high trust, on the Koran; nor do they kiss an image of wood or stone. No; they take their oaths on the Christian's Bible; and they swear by the Christian's God; and the God of the Christian and of the Bible records their oaths, And if we should hereafter see the offices of the executive departments in operation, and the hails of legislation open, and our courts of justice in session on the Sabbath; & if, as they successively occur, any should presume to remonstrate or petition, the cry of priesteraft—a religious establishment—the union of church and state—is only to be raised, and their nouths are stopped.

From the last Report of the American Board,

THE FUTURE DESTINIES OF AMERICA, AS AFFECTED BY THE DOINGS OF THE PRESENT GENERATION Propriety of looking at the future Condition of our

Country.

While acting in behalf of a large portion of the Christian community in the United States, it will not be deemed improper to direct our thoughts to the future destinies of our country. Such an investigation, if properly conducted, cannot be a useless employment; especially as the success or the want of success, of this institution, and of similar associations for benevolent purposes, will materially affect the future condition, not only of America, but of all mankind. Our exertions may naturally be expected to receive some impulse from a consideration of the vast consequences to flow from them.

If an authoritative sanction were necessary to justify our looking forward, and estimating the value of present cliort by the results hereafter to be seen, we have many such sanctions in the Bi ble. The great lawgiver of the ancient dispenble. The great lawgiver of the ancient dispen-sation urged the people of Israel, by many most affecting considerations, to bear in mind the in-fluence of their own, conduct upon the condition of their posterity. Almost every prophet sounds the trumpet of alarm, and raises its most terrific a measure, would consider themselves as posses-sing an equal claim? and especially when we take into view the large proportion of those who take into view the large proportion of those who take

small number, and driven into obscurity; and the third, that religion will pervade the land, in the length of it and the breadth of it, till opposition shall have ceased, and the whole vast community shall wear the aspect, and exemplify the reality, of a nation, or rather a cluster of nations, conse-crated to God, the grateful recipients of his bounty and the honoured instruments of conveying his beneficence to other nations, rising to an equal state of glory and happiness.

The supposition that the Church and the World are to retain the same relative Power as at present.

The first of these suppositions is the least plausible of the three; but still it is the one which most naturally strikes the mind, and it therefore deserves particular consideration.— What then will be the condition of this country in future times, if the proportion between religion and irreligion, the church and the world, should remain as it now is? We are to remember, that the population of

We are to remember, that the population of the United States has quardrupled within the last fifty years; and if the restraints of religious principle continue to operate with their present degree of force, there is no improbability in sup-posing, that our population will increase with nearly the same rapidity as at present, till the continent is replenished with people. How short a period is fifty years to the man, who looks back upon it. Most of the members of this Board were born before the commencement of it; and those, who were not, are familiar with the details of its history, as if they were occurrences of yesterday. But, in fifty years to come, (at the close of which period some of our children now in school will sustain a portion of the most re-sponsible offices in the religious and the political world,) our population will have swollen to fifty

millions; and in fifty years more, to 200 millions. It has been computed, after a careful estimate of the capabilities of America, that, with the present degree of knowledge, and without any rehance upon future discoveries in agriculture and the arts, this whole continent will sustain at least two thousand millions of inhabitants in circum stances of comming of inhamans in circumstances of comming. Let it be supposed, then, that after a hundred years from this time, the population shall be doubled in thirty years, instead of twenty-five. At this rate, the descendants of the present inhabitants of the United States, in one hundred and seventy years from this day will amount to one thousand building. this day, will amount to one thousand millions,-If we keep in view the fundamental position, that religious restraints are not to be diminished, this conclusion is in no degree improbable. But the calculation founded on this position will certainly be safe, if the descendants of the present inhabitants of British America be thrown into the scale, and if it be considered that the emigration from Europe to America is constantly and rapidly increasing, and is likely to increase still more rapidly. For obvious reasons, the inhabitants of Spanish America will not increase so fast as the problem of the Fundamental Spanish and Spanish america will not increase so fast as the people of the United States. It may be assumed then, that if the power of religious principle be not weakened among us and our descendants, there will be on this continent, in the year 1880, (when the young children now around our tables and in our schools will not have ceased to take an active part in human affairs, fifty millions of human beings, speaking the English language; and, in fifty years more, (when some of our grand children will be spectators, if they shall have ceased to be actors,) there will be two hundred millions; and, in seventy years more, one thoumass of human beings must, according to the established laws of the divine government, be more or less affected by the principles and conduct of the present generation. If, according to the supposition, the relative power of religion be not di minished, the diminution will be prevented, with the favour of Heaven, by the strenuous efforts of the friends of God.

Of the twelve millions and a half, who now compose our population, about five milhons are men and women; the rest are children, or per-sons in early youth. Of the adults, enlightened charity can hardly go further than to suppose, that one million will include all who are truly prous, and all who live habitually under a sense of personal responsibility to God for their conduct. The remaining four millions, though not under the direct influence of religious considerations, are, to a great extent, restrained by fears respect-ing the world to come, and by the example, exhortations, and prayers of the religious part of the community. The general influence of their lives, however, is unfavourable to religion; and vast multitudes are vicious and abandoned, diffusing a moral pestilence all around them, perpetrating enormous crimes, cluding heman law, or suffer ing its penalties.

These four millions, who may be comprehended under the general denomination of people of the world, have six millions of children and youth under their direct control, and exposed to their constant example; and the other million of adults, who are habitually influenced by religious con siderations, and who, to avoid circumfocution, may be denominated the church, bave under their direct control, and subject to the influence of their constant example, a million and a half of children and youth. It is to be observed, that though the restraining influence of the church upon the world is in a high degree salutary, so far as the preservation of order in a free country is concerned, and so far as the tone of general morality is regarded, yet it is at present such as by no means to satisfy the desires of a benevolent mind. The church itself is burdened with many unsound and unprofitable members. There is much jealousy, suspicion, error, bigotry, and much defective morality, too, within its pale. Compar-ed with what ought to be seen, there is little zeal, devotedness, self-denial, and spiritual vigour.

If the proportion between religion and irreligion is to remain the same, the god of this world

of every friend of man. Where a penitentiary now admits a regiment of disarmed matefactors, and confines them in degrading servitude and chains, its walls must be so extended as to receive a little army of felons, who will be prevented by physical force alone from seizing the preperty, or uttacking the lives of peacable inhabitants. For one printed vehicle of slander and falsehood, of maidry, and blasphemy, which now dishonours the press, four of these pestiferous agents will pervide the community; and all sorts of mis-chievers influences will be increased in the same

Is this a prospect, at which a good man can look with composure? The appeal is made to Christians,—to man who believe that the gospel is the

tians,—to man who believe that the gespel is the great remedy for human suffering, and that where the Gospel is rejected, all is lost.

Locking forward only fifty years further, (when some of our grand-children will hardly be men of grey hairs,) and we must multiply every theatre and every jail by sixteen; and, in seventy years from that time, every receptacle of evil, which now annoys us, must be multiplied by eighty. In one hundred and seventy years from the present day, (a period forty years shorter than that which has elapsed since the landing at Plymouth, the people of the world, in distinction from the the people of the world, in distinction from the church then inhabiting America, and speaking the English language, will amount to 320,000,000 of men and women, and 480,000,000 of children or hen and women, and 482,000,000 or children and youth, while the church will contain but one fourth of that number. It is true, that, on this sup-position, there will be numerically a large multitude arranged on the side of the church, a goodly proportion of whom may be charitably considered as on their way to heaven. But who can bear the thought, that in such a vast congregated mass of thought, that in such a vast congregated mass of immortals, four out of five should be not only design out of five should be not only design.

8. Let editors, friendly to the Society, copy titute of religion, but living in such a manner as to obstruct its progress and limit its influence?

For the Boston Recorder. GREAT WANTS OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

When an Institution, depending upon public fa-or and support, is in danger of failing to accom-ish all the ends for which it was organized, duty o those by whom it is sustained, and idelity to the cause which it promotes, require that its necessi-ties be fully made known. Such a crisis having arrived in the operations of the American Education Society, the Directors would be unworthy of their trust, if they should neglect to give seasona-ble notice of the urgent wants of the Society. It is not every difficulty or embarrassment, they are aware, which will justify such an appeal as the present, but, when every resource, within their reach, has been exhausted, and the question whether the Society shall continue to advance, or come o a stand, calls for an immediate practical decision, hey cannot be silent. It would do injustice to the numerous and in-

creasing benefactors of the Society, and betray in-gratitude to God, not to mention in this place that the funds for defraying the current expenditures of the S ciety have been steadily and rapidly increasing for several years past. It is not because less is given for this purpose new, than formerly, for much more is given; but, because, in the goal Providence of God, the applications for assistance have increased more rapidly still, that the Directors have been compelled to make this appeal. These applications have been doubled and trebled within four years, until there are now den upon the Society, in various stages of study, pre-paratory to the ministry, not far from five hundred ung men of approved piety and talents, in sevenby Institutions of learning. It is, moreover, cause of thankfulness, that the prespect of a continued increase of applications was never brighter than at resent. If the requisite funds shall be furnished, here can be no doubt, that the number of able and faithful ministers of the Gospel will be greatly in-

reased, in a little time.

But, it is obvious that Christian benevolence nust keep pace with these increasing demands, or ne Society must be retarded and cramped in its the Society must be retarded and cramped in its efforts. The expenditures for the last four years alone, have executed the receipts, by twenty-three thousand dollars. To meet this deficiency, recourse has been had to the permanent funds of the Society, until every dollar has been withdrawn, or pledged, over which the Board of Directors have any control. To this source they can no longer go, without sacrificing the faith of the Society, or osing it to reproach. More must be given by the Christian community, or the Board must say. what they never yet have said to applicants for pat-ronage, We cannot help yeu. This answer must be given in January next, when the regular appropriations will be called for, unless the friends of the Society prevent it, by timely and liberal remittan-

ls there a follower of Christ, who wishes the number of competent Christian teachers increased, that is widing this answer should be given to a single worthy applicant? When the desolations of n are multiplying, and millions are famishing for the word of life; when infidelity is gatheric fresh strength and returning to the attack tianity; and error, and superstition, and irreligion, are scattering the seeds of postilence and death with an industrious hand—is it the time for the friends of Christ to sleep at their post, or to meditate a retreat?

The American Education Society, acting in behalf of a great and prosperous community, has solemnly piedged to extend a helping hand to every young man, of suitable qualifications, in the United his eyes around upon the desolations of our Zion, tates, who is destitute of the means of an education for the ministry, and who shall apply for pat-ronage in conformity with the rules. More than mage in conformity with the rules. eleven hundred young men have applied, in fifteen years, and have found the promise good. The pledge has, hitherto, been faithfully redeemed.

no interest either in any of the religious denominations or in religion in any form.

Not the danger is not from this quarter; and those who make the loadest elamor on the subject, know percetly well that there is no danger of are in those who make the loadest elamor on the subject, know percetly well that there is no danger of are in this country. But there is danger to be apprehended from 1 union of a different description. The Christian part of this community has reason to tremble at the canger which the reason elamor of the bearing which our own any interest to predict that if ever there shall be an infinite to predict that if ever there shall be an infinite to predict that if ever there shall be an infinite to predict the composition of a religious establishment, but it will be an encrachement on the right of Christian, or in the control of the composition and infinite to the control of t

The Directors do not undertake to specify all the ways in which assistance may be shealed at the ways in which assistance may be shealed at such a date. They tenture, however, to recom-mend the following as peculiarly worthy of atten-

1. Let every individual to whom this appeal is 1. Let every individual to whom this appeal is made resolve to do something, and to do it now, though it be little. So long as each hopes that others will do the work, and thereby gets rid of personal responsibility, nothing will be done.

2. Let thise who can, make themselves Honorary Members for life by the payment of one hundred dollars, if laymen, or torty dollars if clergy-

rary Members for life by the payment of one hundred dollars, if laymen, or forty dollars if elergymen. Will not pious females take this occasion to confer this honor upon their Pastors?

3. Let the wealthy, and all who have ability, make a special donation, over and above their ordinary subscription, for the purpose of present relief. Let these who intend to bestow testamentary themsels into what these can save. Their help

hel. Let these who intend to bestow testamentary bequests, give what they can sow. Their help can never he more sensonable that at present; it may be less sure if postponed till they are dead.

4. Let the officers and members of Auxiliary Societies and Associations exert themselves to make full and prompt remittances, before the first day of Lanuary mext.

January next.

5. Let Branch Societies put forth a vigorous ollort to obtain, within their limits, the means of assisting their own beneficiaries, and an additional sun to be remitted to the treasury of the Parent Society, to relieve it from embarrassment.

6. Let every man who has given his obligation to refund, and who has entered upon his public labors, make a special effort to remit the whole, or a part of what he has received, to the treasury; and let him do it, if he can, before January next.

7. Let ministers read the foregoing address from their pulpits, and recommend the object to their people.

8. Let editors, friendly to the Society, copy the same into their several purnals or papers.

9. Let no young man, who is in need of aid, neglect to apply for patronage, on account of the state of the funds. Although such will see the progriety and necessity of doing all in their power to help themselves, yet their applications for assistance afford no discouragement to the friends of the Society, but rather furnish additional motives for more liberal donations.

10. Let all who have an interest at the throne of grace, pray that God would bless the Society, and

10. Let all who have an interest at the throne of grace, pray that God would bless the Society, and open the hearts of his people to give freely and liberally in support of its object. And may the great Head of the Church smile upon every effort to send forth laborers into his harvest!

In behalf of the Directors,

F. Canyellus, Sceptary,

In behalf of the Directors,

E. Connetius, Secretary.

Rooms of the Am. Educatics Society,
Boston, December, 1830.

P. S. Donations may be sent to Hardy Ropes,
Esq. Treasurer of the Parent Society, 52 Washington street, Beston; or, to Rev. S. P. Newman,
Brunswick, Maine; Dr. Samuel Morrill, Concord,
N. H.; Ira Stewart, Esq. Middlebury, Vt.; Eliphalet Terry, Esq. Hartford, Ct.; Oliver Willcox,
Esq. 50 Wall street, New-York; James S. Seymour, Auburn, N. Y.; George M'Clelland, 100
High street, Philadelphia; or Mr. Nathan Baker,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

INTELLIGENCE.

For the Boston Recorder, HOME MISSIONS.

The third annual meeting of the Old Colony Middleboro', in Rev. Mr. Eaton's Meeting-house, Oct. 27, 1830.

The President and Vice President being absent, e Rev. Oliver Colb was called to the chair. The meeting was opened by singing, and prayer as offered by Rev. J. Bigelow.

The Report of the Executive Committee was then read by the Secretary; after which, addresses were made by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Martin, Horton, Adams and Hitchcock.

The Society then proceeded to the election of licers, and unanimously made choice of the fol-

WHIGH COGGESHALL, Esq. New-Bedford, Pres. David Swift, Esq. Warelam, Fice Pres. Rev. Wh. Eston, Middleboro, Secretary. Hon, WM, Bourne, Middleboro', Treasurer James Sproat, Esq. Middleboro', Auditor. The third annual report of the Executive Committee of the Old Colony Aux. Dom. Miss. Socie-

AN EXTRACT.

The occasion on which we have assembled, is one of deep interest; the cause which we have professedly espoused, is not, in its nature, inferior to any other benevolent enterprise. Our object, it is true, does not carry along with it, that imposing greatness, nor call for those extensive sacrifices, nor present those mighty difficulties, which attend many other benevolent operations, and which give to them in the public view, an overwhelming interest. them in the public view, an overwhelming interest. Our sphere of influence is circumseribed-confined principally to a small section of country; but the object of our association is one in which angels would rejoice to co-operate. It is to build up, in our own State, the waste places of Zion,—to provide for the disciples of Jesus, the bread of life, and extend the means of salvation to those perishing at our own doors, for lack of knowledge plish an object like this, the Son of God come from heaven and died on the cross. Let us then be sen-sible of the importance and benevolence of the enhis eyes around upon the desolations of our Zion, and not feel that he is called upon to put his hand

and not feel that he is easied upon to put his hand vigorously to the work? In this highly (avored State of Massachusetts, there are probably not less than ninety churches and congregations too small and feeble to support the regular ministrations of the word, many of HALL IT NOW EE BROXEN?

Which must soon become extinct, unless sustained by their more favored brethren. Among these

En A Localle

are churches planted by our Pilgrim Fathers, watered with their tears, and consecrated by their prayers. Here also are churches which, to avoid prayers. Here also are churches which, to a road hearing another gospel, have been compelled to leave the places where their fathers worshipped. These are now stretching out their hands unto us, saying,help, or we perish. Not only so, there are saying, help, or we perish. Not only so, there are ections in this State, and in this part of it, comprias ignorant of the principles, regardless of the pre-cepts, and reckless of the threatening of the Gos-pel, as the inhabitants of Hindowstan or China. These are lacts which stare us full in the face.

And to remedy these evils, is it not an object worthy the efforts and sacrifices of any mind? To build up the sepulchres of our fathers which have fallen down to save from estimations. down, to save from extinction those churches consecrated by their prayers, and to bring home their wandering children to the enjoyment of Gospel or-dinances, is an object which must interest the feelings and awaken the sensibilities of every true son of the Pilgrims.

But this is not the only good to be accomplished

by our Association. The good of distant churches and the salvation of distant millions, are closely althe dwith a healthy and vigorous state of our own churches. How can foreign missions be sustained, or missions in the vast region of our western country, if our churches at home are suffered to lie waste? It is to be recollected, that New-England is the cradle, in which have been nurtured nest of those sons of science and heralds of the Gospel, who are establishing and conducting the literary institutions, and proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation in the southern and western States of this great republic. And to New-England the this great republic. And to New-England they still look for men to teach their children knowledge, to place their churches, and feed these with the nure milk of the word. And New-England must continue to furnish men, or the vast valley of the Mississippi will for ages to come, remain a moral waste. And to New-England also, is the heathen world looking for men to convey to them the bles-sings of life—" to proclaim liberty to the captives & opening of the prison to them that are bound." But how is New-England to furnish these men and these means, if the churches at home are suffered to fall in ruin? How are such copious streams to flow forth in every direction, if the fountain itself is how forth in every direction, if the fountain usen is suffered to be dried up? Here, then, we perceive the paramount importance of Dom. Missions—that our own churches may be so sustained, as constant-ly to send a vigorous and healthy influence abroad.

We say not, therefore, that none should leave New-England to carry the Gospel to our western country, or to the heathen, for we have men and treasures sufficient for our own use, and still to plant the standard of the cross in the enemy's ground. But we do feel, that not a dollar should be sent abroad that is absolutely needed at home; nor a single son of the Pfigrous called away into foreign service, whose labors are demanded by

But let these churches be strengthened, and all our waste places built up, and we shall be able to send forth our treasures and our missionaries, by hundreds and thousands, and exert a mighty moral influence, n t only through our own country, but through the world. The evangelical churches of Massachus ets possess men and treasures suitcient, by the blessing of G d, to give strength and ener-gy to every feeble church in the State, and extend the means of salvation to all those sections now destitute. And this, they are able to do immedidestitute. And this, they are able to do immediately, and without denying themselves a single necessary confort, or diminishing their subscriptions one dollar for other benevolent objects.

In view then of our ability to perform this service of the Lord, the apparent case with which it whe done, and its immense importance, both as it respects the eternal interest of many around us, and of millions in distant lands, is it not surprising that this subject has gotten no deeper had on the hearts of our churches—that they feel so little, and do so little—and that many of our feeble sister churches, at this very moment should be left in anguish, lest they be soon deprived of their pastors, guish, lest they have not the means of furnishing because they have not the means of furnishing them with bread! When will our churches awake not the means of furnishing

to this subject and perform their duty?

Whatever others may do, let it not be said, that the churches of the Old Colony Association can slumber over the demonstrad walls of our Zion.

Let it not be said, that these churches, the obligations. est in New-England, planted and watered by the pious Pilgrims, refuse to perform their duty in re-building the sepulchres of their lathers. Let it anning to most be said in the day of retribution, that and famishing disciples of our Saviour, in vaiu stretched out their hands unto us far help. Let it stretched out their hands unto us far help. Let it not be said, that they were hungry, and we gave them no meat, thirsty, and we gave them no drink. But let us so discharge our duty, that we may secure the favor of Him who hath said, "Whoever

shall give a cup of water to a disciple, because he belongs to Claist, shall in no wise less his reward.

Various circumstances have operated to reader the amount of our collections smaller the present, than it was the last year. Six churches have, since our last anniversary, by mutual cursent and for the promotion of the general interest of religion, sepa-rated from us, and in connexion with other churchrmed a distinct societ

The claims also of other benevolent objects, have the past season, been more numerous and argent than usual. Though the amount therefore collected by this Society, is less now than it was the last year, less than we hoped it would have been, and year, ress than we hink it rould have been, and less than we think it rould have been, had we all give according to our ability; still we believe that the amount contributed by our churches for various benevoient objects, has never been greater than

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. EATON, Sec'y O. C. J.D. M. Society.

The returns from the several churches and socieeithin the limits of this Auxiliary, are as fol-New-Bedford, Rev. Mr. Holmes' Soc. \$125.00 Rochester, Rev. Mr. Bigelow's Edgartown, Rev. Mr. Martin's Fairbaven, Rev. Mr. Gould's Middleboro', Rev. Mr. Eaton's do, 51.00

. This is near the amount subscribed. The exact sum I have not been able to ascertain.

† This amount is generally subscribed by individuals in Mr. B.'s Society, to relieve the M. M. wholly from the support of their paster the pres-

ent year.

REMARK. It is to be wished that the remarks REMARK. It is to be wished that the remarks in the foregoing extract, on the comparative importance of Home Missions, may not be passed over lightly, but seriously weighed. They seem to us to be by no means so justly regarded, as their intrinsic value demands. It is a solemn question—What can Massachusetts do for the conversion of the world, after her own churches shall have been laid in ruins?

Seeh. M. M. S. laid in ruins? Sec'y M. M. S.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Managers of the A. B. Society have just published a pamphlet of 48 pages, containing a sur account of the principles and operations of the institution. We understand, that in some parts of the country, the enemies of religion are busy in circulating the grossest falsehoods respecting the manner in which the affairs of the Society are conducted, and that there are instances in which good men have been deceived, in consequence of the

boldness with which charges have been made. The best answer to such charges, in ordinary cases, is to give the names of the Managers of the Society, but if more particularity is desirable, the pamphlet to which we have alluded will enable the friends of the institution to meet all objections. In concluding the account of their system, the Mana-

gers make the following general remarks: 1. The Society is in every respect a voluntary association. By its constitution all persons who please may become members, either of the Society or of the Board of Managers, and take an active part in conducting its affairs. Its auxiliaries and branches, and all the members of those societies may, at any time they please, withdraw from its connection and support. As it is sustained by the voluntary contributions of its auxiliaries and friends, so also it is dependent on them for its existence, and for the continuance of its operations.

2. It is an institution distinct in its nature, and

disconnected with institutions of any other kind, or with any body of men whatever, pursuing a differ-ent object. By its constitution its labors are ex-By its constitution its pressly confined to the sole object of encouraging a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment; nor from this object has it, from its commencement, in a single instance departed. their constitution provide that their sole object shall be the same with its own-the dis

emination of the unadulterated oracles of God. 3. It is supported by Christians of different denominations, and from which its managers, officers and agents, are alike chosen. It belongs to no party, it is subject to no foreign control, and has but a single object to pursue, the circulation of the Bible, and that alone; and it extends a cordial invitation to all persons, of whatever name or rank, to aid in its dissemination. In its distribution of the Scriptures, the inquiry has never been made, of what religious opinions are the destitute? but, what are their wants, and how can they be best supplied, and the great object of the Society ad-

4. It is conducted by managers, under whose aspection, and by whose control, all its busines is ransacted; and who, though otherwise engaged, ansacted; and who, though other time to permote willing to devote much of their time to permote than its interests, without any other compensation than that which arises from the consciousness of doing good, and who have no other interest is the instiition than a desire for the advancement of its glo-

5. The Society is open to the inspection of all pers as who may wish to examine into its concerns. Copies of the letters written by its officers, and all letters received from auxiliary societies, from agents, and from other sources, are preserved and bound in volumes with an index referring to each; and all but a constitution of the concerns are consistent or the constitution of the constit and all bils, and vouchers, containing all items of expenditure from the commencement of the insti-tution, are filed in their proper order, and may be referred to on any necessary occasion. The nature of its organication provides for the perfect developement of its atlairs; and through its reports and oth-er publications, publicity is given to all its proceed-

It is an institution which has accomplished much good. One managed the Scriptures have not been circulated in vain. The seed which has been sown has already produced fruit, which is previous as the savation of the soul. - Star & Index.

GLASGOW CITY MISSION.

Among twenty families," sa, s another, " which isited to-day, two of them only are members, or

have sittings in any place of worship."
"Next week, visited sixty families in the course regular visitation, independent of other

four attend any place of wetship."

Instances of Ignorance.—" Met with a family belay," writes an agent, "which has been in G as-ow twenty years:—the father, mether, and a good many children, one of them twelve, another sixteen, and another twenty years of age, all so grossly ignorant, that not one of them know any thing about the Saviour. They gave me such stu-pid and algorit pid and absurd answers to my questions, as cannot

Another speaks of a woman, between sixty and Another speaks of a woman, between sexty and seventy, "who has lived forty years in Giasgow, and who, as to outward deportment, is rather decent, but who is as ignorant as if she had lived in a country where the Gespei had not been preached."

Another writes: "Visited to-day, a middle-aged

man and his wife, who are extremely careless with regard to the salvation of their souls. They indeed ive in the total neglect of all the means of grace, public or private. I spoke to them about the fall of man, and then put a few questions to the husband, respecting the manner in which sin was introduced into our world, which he could not an-I then asked him who was the first man and woman that God created; could not answer. I again asked him it he could inform me who was the Mediator between God and man; no answer."

Prevailing Intemperance .- " I find," says an Agent, "that drinking of ardent spirits is the prevailing sin among the poor. In my rounds, either the husband or wife complains to me about their dissipated partner; and it is a mournful fact, that in many families, both the father and mother, are, in every sense of the word, drunkards, far from God, and among that list of characters who shall not inherit His kingdom. How can such persons be expected to instruct their children in any thing that is good !!!

Sunday School Enterprise.—At a late meeting in Richmond, Va. upwards of \$1,000 were subscribed on the spot, and attangements made by which it was expected another thousand would be obtained in that city, for the establishment of Sabbath schools in the Valley of the Mississippi.—Utica Chr. Journal.

For the Boston Recorder. REVIVAL IN CLAREMONT, N. H.

Mr. Editor,—I send you the following narrative of the state of religion, particularly of a revival, in Claremont, N. H. hoping, that it may be made useful to others, by an insertion.

N. H. hoping, that it may be made useful to others, by an insertion in your very instructive paper.

About two years ago, the Congregational church was nearly crushed by Unitarian influence. There were bet few professed Unitarians. But these had the art (nor was much necessary, to unite with them, those of various other erroneous sentiments, many of whom had but recently joined the Society, and as some of them afterwards declared, for the express purpose of controlling the Orthodox part. These were mostly Universalists. A Unitarian candidate was sent for, by the committee for hiring preaching. He came a fulle more than two years ago; presched a few Sabbaths, and a meeting was warned, to invite him to settle here, as a Gospel minister.

The church, a little despised band, seeing the cloud gathering and darkening, retired, as their only place of retreat, to their closets. And I have reason to believe, that here, they pleaded their cause with many tears, before a prayer-learing God, and prevailed. God interposed, and from this time, the cloud began to break away. So equally divided were the two parties at the meeting, which had been warned, that it was not deemed advisable for the candidate to return.

Soon after, God, as it is hoped, went them a man. And hence the two parties at them them them.

didate to return.

Soon after, God, as it is hoped, and them a man. And how the minds of the opposing party were so far controlled as to pennit his settlement, no one can tell but He who has the hears of all men in his hands, and turneth them whithersoever he will. He was ordained a little more than a year and a half ago. Not long after, the Spirit of God was evidently manifest among the people.

The present revival may be considered as having commenced it the Bible Class, in the summer of 1829. Every thing bike religious excitement was extremely assertion.

enced it the Bible Class, in the summer or reasoning ble religious excitement was extremely unpopular and they, whose attention was first excited to a concern for the state of the base it because the same was in. I believe eir soul, feared to have it known; nor was it, I believe, nown fo some time, to any but the pastor. In the earse of the sommer, three or four had embraced hope, that the life of godliness was begun in their hearts.

In the carse of the summer, there or four had embraced a hope, that the life of godliness was begun in their hearts. These sevariase, made a profession of relegion.

Alput this time, the influences of the Holy Spirit were maplest, in a small degree, in the congregation. The separates in a small degree, in the congregation. The separates from this time, the first of October, slowly incessed, till the first of February, 1820. But a few had yet entertained a hope that they had become new creatures. From this time, the work began to go on with new energy. The enemy was now stirred up, and a parish meeting was called, the object of which was, to take measures to dissolve the connection between minister and people.

The church had unanimously concurred in his settlement, & now was a time to try their faith. On the one hand, they feared that they should lose their pastor, and on the other, souls were awakened, and the prospect was fair for a general revival. Was God about to desert them here, after all His wonderful deliverances? They could not believe it. Again they betook themselves to their closets, and God appeared egain to deliver them. The opposers were frustrated in their hopes. During the whole struggle, the revival mored on with more and more power.

In the three spring months, it was the most powerful, but continues, though writh some abatement in energy, to this time. It has never been so much like a mighty rushing wind, as a deep, calm, and steady work. I feel, that Christians have made considerable advance, and that they hold what they have gained. Their hopes and faith are strong, that God has yet glorious things to do, in this place. His Spirit is still with us, and sinuets are converted.

Since the revival commenced, sixty-four have been received to the Congregational clunch, mostly by profession, and thirty-five or more to the Baptist.

The stantest beauts have been subalued. Those of all ages and characters have bowed before the divine energies of the Spirit. Sone, whey had enhanced the doctrine of m

authed, since the revival began.

One pronouncit effect of the work is, an increased inter-st in the bearcolout enterprises of the day. For all this, let God be praised.

RELIGION IN OHIO.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1820.

" A FALLING CAUSE."

Unitarian and Universalist writers, when they mean give unusual energy to their periods, often speak of the "desperate efforts of the Orthodox to sustain a falling cause." Not a few annising passages might be pointed out, in which Orthodoxy is represented as "van- stantially on that side, which had men next violently ishing away before the light of free inquiry," as "tottering hate and oppose: but lest any one should be deterred from reading by the mere length of the piece, we defer the conad," - and various other phrases equally figurative are employed to designate the decayed and ruinous condition of Orthodox opinions. If it be really the case that this ancient system of faith is so mear its end, why are not its enemies willing to let it die, without disturbing its last agand feeble, where is the necessity or propriety of their nachinations and efforts of the Orthodox ? It is hard to adution, and at the same time to cry out to

It is obvious that the opposers of Orthodoxy cannot believe both parts of their own story at one and the same their exultations and their croakings are both equally groundless. For the present we will confine our attention to the former, and defer the consideration of the latter to some future opportunity.

What, then, are the proofs of a decay of Orthodox opinions ! of that system of faith which recognizes the doctriees

punishment, and the like? Are the sects which reject these pominiment, and the first 1 are the sects which reject has doctrines more vigorous and fidurishing, more healthful and active, more numerous and influential, than those which retain them? Let any one survey the actual condition of the Christian world, & answer this question for himself. Is there, then, a relative increase of vigor and energy in the Liberal sects, and a proportionate decrease among the Orthodox? A single look at the actual achievements of different Christian denominations for ten years past, will give a decided negative to this question, as well as to the former. Allowing to the Liberals all the increase which they claim, (and this is a very liberal allowance,) it is susceptible of statistical proof, that the Orthodox have increased in a much greater proportion. It will not be denied, that the Baptists have made rapid advances, for it is plain matter of fact, that they are now the most numerous denomination in the United States; the Episcopal Church never exhibited so much vigor and energy as she does at the present time, and she is occupying the best portions of the very soil on which the Liberals had hoped to reap their most abundant harvest; and the Congregatonalists and Presbyterians have advanced more rapidly than either, having had the advantage of an earlier organization and a more systematic plan of effort. We might also with perfect propriety include the Methodists; but the present condition of this denomination, divided within itself and standing aloof from others, is very peculiar, and renden its future prospects matter of doubtful speculation; though we hope their piety will at length gain the ascendancy overetery other feeling. In Europe as well as America, in Getnany and England particularly, evangelical sentiment is fat gaining ground, and there the Methodists cooperate harnon brethren; and while the principles of Orthodoxy are taking deep root at home, by tarious missionary establish-means they are sending out flourishing branches to the re-motest corners of the world. Are these institutions of Christian benevolence, which are maintained at the expense of so much self-denying labor and hard-earned treasure, the marks of old age and decay! If Orthodoxy is strong enough to plant her standard in the heart of the en-my's territory, where Satan has held undisturbed dominion om time immemorial; is she not able to defend herself at home, against the desultory attacks of the few deserters, who have fled from her own ranks !- If we estimate the relative presperity by the increase of religious societies or parisher, and include in our estimate the whole United States, or the whole world; it probably falls far short of the truth to say that there are ten new Orthodox churches to one of the Liberal class, whether denominated Unitari-an, Universalist, or Christ-ian. We wish our Liberal friends to calculate how long time it will take, at this rate of relative increase, for the Liberal denominations to gain ascendancy over the Orthodox ? Orthodoxy cannot grow old and decline, for its essentia

principles are not local or temporary in their nature. They are founded deep in the necessities of man, and while human nature remains as it is, they will be needed, and must be had, to calm its fears and soothe its sorrows. They always have been thus necessary, and necessary they always will be. To say the least, there are very many people, of must estimable character, so constituted that they must be must estimable character, so constituted that they must be Orthodox, or live in misery all their days. The principles of Orthodoxy inspire a life, an energy, a perseverance in-to the religious character, which mathing else can impart. They place man in the mulst of the spiritual world, enable him to hold communion with glorified spirits, with angels with God Himself; and unveil before him the bottomless GLASIOW CITY MISSION.

In return for the boar of temperance societies, for which our friends in Birtan cheerfully as knowledge their indictionless, they are discussed their medictionless, they are discussed in the local like level plan of city missions. Many of our renders are probably aware, that measures are in progress to establish them is several of uniquincipal cities, through the limit is several of uniquincipal cities and the l pit with its blaspheming legious: they suppose all Heaver interested to promote the salvation of the soul, and all Hel One of your agents writes thus:—"Visited during the last three days, buty-six families, a considerable number of whom do not attend any place of worship. They pretend, as an excuse, the want of clothes; but, pour creatures, the principal resumes as seems to be the want of a sense of their mise as so seems to be the want of a sense of their mise as the condition as sinners, and want of love to Christ."

"Of all the families I visited this week, Iffy in number," says another, "not one tenth go to any church."

The same Agent remarks:—"I have been visiting to-day in ——. It is certainly a strong heid of Beelzeinds; it contains a heavy mass of ignorant and unconcerned inhabitants."

"Among twenty families." "A possible of the stronger and monthly sermon which directed them the have of Christ." I have been visiting to-day in the feath of the stronger in the grown in the case of missions, or forme, or makedness, or peak, or sword!—

Nay, in all these threes we are more than compercies, the cluder were also makedness, are peak, or sword!—

Nay, in all these threes we are more than compercies, the cluder were also makedness, are peak, or sword!—

Nay, in all these threes three stronger into a good, or forme, or heads not also the value of Christ."

For a makedness, or peak, or sword!—

Nay, in all these threes we are more than compercies, the cluder were are more than compercies, the cluder were described to any other described to a surface of Christ."

For a makedness, or peak, or sword!—

Nay, in all these threes three of Christ. I have been through the ware through t

to year from raised.

Corn residuary in the Ohio State Prison reports dissected this confidence becomes.

Let these who are capable of judging, estimate the influence becomes. Let these who are capable of judging, estimate the influences arising from the presence and help of nations of such a faith on the character, and its character of such as a faith on the character, and its character of such as idle rolling of the earth; the other darss not trust itself on-The C kinization. Society is daily acquiring new friends tirely to earth and cannot reach to heaven, and so trended nd treatures within our bounds.

The rance of Temperance is deservedly advancing with apolity.—Christian Journal abr.

the best class of those who reject the principles of Orline. the best class of those who reject the principles of O the doxy, of those who are really sincere in their opposition, and have religious feeling; and not of the rechless scuffer who hate Orthodoxy, because they hate religious principle.

We intended to speak of the prevailing method of oppor ing Orthodoxy, by ridicule, misrepresentation, and fish-bood, and of the probability of these arts recoiling on the heads of those who resort to then; of the character of a large mass of the most violent opposers of Orthodoxy, and of the deficulties which near of good principles must feel in uniting themselves in any manner with such a party; and of the presumptive evidence, that troth and goodness is subsideration of these topics till next week.

OPPOSITION TO ORTHODOXY.

We are far from wishing to do injustice to the integrity and moral worth of our Unitarian friends. For some of unies by their ungenerous exultations? And if it be so old them we have a high esteem, and b lieve them to be persons of natural religious sentiment purified and brightened by the influences of Christianity, but saily prejudiced in their civil and religious liberties are in danger from the their views of Orthodoxy. We wish such persons seriously to ask their own consciences, why it is, if Orthodoxy is insult an aged, dying, helpless creature for its weakness Christianity corcupted, and Unitarianism is Christianity in its purity, that the disorganizers, and atheists, and the no all the passers by to beware of its prodigious strength and toriously unprincipled and vicious men, with whom our country new abson is, direct all their violence and abuse against the Orthodox, while Liberal Christians entirely escape, and not unfrequently are loaded with their prair time; and it appears to us capable of demonstratum, that Is it true that corrupt Christianity only is hateful to the wicked, and pure Christianity an object of their affection Surely it was not so in the days of Christ and His Apostles, and it is quite contrary to reason, to suppose that it should be so now. But the fact that infidels and unprincipal ful admonition to teachers to pray and labor for the conpled men hate Orthodoxy and favor Liberal Christianity, is

Unitarian. Does it beget no suspicion or uneariness Unitarian. Does it beget no suspicion of one-since in your mind, when you see your Orthodox neighbor revies, and yourself applauded by the notoriously irreligious? Does it occasion no misgivings when you find yourself Does it occasion no misgivings when you and yourself co-operating (much against your will, no doubt) with abbin-and disorganizers, to crush the Orthodox! Are you will ing to lend your aid in pulling down those, whom the esmies of religion evidently regard as its most formidable de fenders, and the strongest obstacles in the way of their de. olating schemes? Pause, and hold serious converse with conscience; let the subject come fairly before you in all in length and breadth, before you determine on open host to Orthodoxy.

o Orthodoxy.

The following anecdote, which was communicated to u ty a respectable physician in this vicinity, who was eye. by a respectative physician in the same of the same of the fact, will illustrate our meaning. Similar events are of every day's occurrence.

Practical Illustration of Doctrine.

Practical Illustration of Doctrine.

One day since Mr. Kneeland has been lecturing in Boat too, holding forth the doctrines of Fanny Wright again what he calls "Political Orthodoxy." I witnessed an illustration of his doctrine, by a hopeful disciple. Being it store in that city, a young man came staggering in, as with the peculiar winks and nods of a drunkard, immed, with the peculiar winks and nods of a drunkard, immed, whose bosiness is it 2-let's have something to drink,—two whose bosiness,—two mane is M—, I'm a Deiat,—I a going to see Mr. Kneeland,—I say the Orthodox are doing bad to this people,—Orthodox want to deceive,—will not this prove it,—When I am dead, this body first down and all a well,—I'll dispute the Orthodox! None of your business if I do drink something." Thus he went on beleding forth his prays it,—when I am dead, this body first down and all a well,—I'll dispute the Orthodox! None of your business if I do drink something." Thus he went on beleding forth his praises of Deiann and carsing Orthodoxy, till he vanished to understand that he must leave the store, and probably would do well to present himself before Fanny's High Priest, and there make his offering.

DOUBTER."

This writer expresses not a little displeasure at the com-munication of "A." entitled "Words," which was published in the Recorder of the 8th inst., and seems to take he publication as an 'insult.' We can assure the "Doubter" that nothing could be further from our intenti only object, and we presume the object of the writer, was to expose the distancesty of a use of language that design-edly conveys to the mind of the hearer an impression different from that which exists in the mind of the speaker, Of this dishonesty we did not suppose the " Doubter" to be guilty, and expressly acquitted him of it in our remarks on the article alluded to; but we do know that this kind of deception exists to a very great extent, and that many people really Orthodox are retained in Unitarian churches by means of it; and knowing this, we were willing that our Correspondent should rebuke the practice with the severity which it appeared to us to deserve.

As to the question at issue between the "Doubter" as the Recorder-it must be obvious, we think, to every one acquainted with the subject, that the phrase "spiritus change," as used by "Doubter" and other Unitarian writers, has a meaning very different from the phrase "spiritnal change by the influences of the Holy Ghost" as used in the Recorder. Unitarians would scorn to adopt, as a part of their system, the idea which they know every Orthodox nan attaches to such an expression; for this idea necess tily involves the doctrines of the entire depravity of hum nature and of the personality and agency of the Holy filest. Why then should a "Doubler" make so much difficulty with the phrase "spiritual change," when the idea which we intend by it, is to him an absurdity, and The "words," it is true, are the same in the Register and Recorder, but the meaning is as different as light from darkness; and it was because we regarded it as a mere dis oute about words, and would be so under-tood by all readrs, that we took so little pains to justify our st.

"Doubler" has no reason to complain of us for asserting that Contarians deny regeneration to be a "spiritual change by the influences of the Holy Ghost," for the meating which every bely would understand us as affix ing to this expression, they certainly do deny and repel as gross absurdity. Where, then, is the impropriety of our naking this assertion? or why should we recall it? If we thought there was a possibility of any one's being deceived thought from was a possitionty of any one's being deceived by the expression, we would gladly retract it. Our other statement, that 'Unitarians intend nothing more by regeneration than a profession of Christianity by

haptism,' seems more liable to objection; though our meaning ed with the controversy would be liable to misun least all us. Who would understand us as referring to a 5 profess ion," which Unitarians would consider insinctre, or merel, external, without a correspondent belief or conduct? If any one has thus understood us, we begin to correct their mistake. This is not the idea which Herber meant to refute. He was opposing the nation that regeneration is making more than a change from Judaism or heathenism to Christianity, and this we suppose to be the Unitation dustrine of regeneration, when plainly stated and stripped of all disguise. We have no train to notice the on tations in the Register this week, but we will attend to them the first apportunity. Meanwhile, we beginn antogunist, arever ling to the Apostolic injunction, to dismiss wrath and doubting.

REPLIES TO PROFESSOR STUART.

It is an lerst-ool that the Rev. Because Whitman thran is preparing an Answer to Professor Smart's Letter to Dr. Channing, which will be published in a few days, This important fact is summured in the Lowell Journal; the paper which had so much to say about the WALTHAM Guest, and the "Lecture on popular Superstitions," by the same Mr. Whitman.

It is also announced that the Rev. Walter Ballour of Charlest was is preparing an Answer to Professor Sturit's Essays on Future Ponishment .- If now the Rev. Almer Kurelant would prepare an Answer to the " Election Sermon," the corps would be complete

The learned Professor has reason to quake before such

The more they offlicted them, the more they multiplied and grew. Exones i, 12.

In some extracts which we lately published from the Report on the state of religion in the Middlesex South Conference of Churches, mention was made of several that had been driven from their place of wooding, or otherwise wronged, for conscience sake; and yet these same churches had been distinguished above their states, by the outparting of the Holy Spirit, and the consequent increase of mendace. Another similar fact is now recorded respecting the Trinsterion church in Graton. The origin and circumstances of this church have been pretty extensively known to the religious community, which renders every new article of muelligene respecting it of more than usual interest. It is now emparing an emment revival of religion, in consequence of which ninety persons have embaseed the hope that they have passed from death unto life, forty of whom were received into the church on the first Sabbuth of November.—We may also add the church in Cambridge, whose injuries have been aggravated by months, but whose cause the Lord hath pleaded, by adding twenty-one to her number since May lost.—Ch. Mieror.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS. Memoir of Nathan W. Dickerman. Boston: Peirce & Parker, 1850.

This is one of the most interesting pieces of juvenile his ography that we have ever read. The subject of it died at the early age of seven; yet be manifested a depth, a purity, and calmaess of piety, that would have done honor to manhood. His piety was put to the test of severe suffering, and shone brighter by the trial. The book affords an interesting proof of the utility of Sunday Schools; a needversion of even their youngest scholars; and an example too well known to be denied. How is it to be accounted for imitation, which may be pressed on the conscience of of the Trinity, depravity, atonement, regeneration, future for? We speak to the sincere and religiously disposed every Sunday School scholar. The narrative is drawn up

with an unpre it to the good

Events in of the recent passed rapidly ery well tra dy sale here. Constitutional the improvem violated. The This is carryis

of good taste,

The Nature Peirce & Par This is a ne devoted to the ber, (the only discussed : M is calculated there are nov and trust that success which tor seems to in Boston.

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The followin his own scho

we believe it d Lessons, Jack only to regret not justify the a cially of the CA

To Correspo deavor to give Correction which occurred Church in Ips placed in th

Fitch retired in

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willing to p leges. The giant intelle-be neglected

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visited that co cilities for the citities for the in gave a distressing ious advantages in The Subbath was dren were rising i to read,—some of Botant, and oppos Bible Sometes, ar Schools, Some Schools Some instance a cand themselves to t that they were t bave been comm has rendered them p is, Teachers are need wanted. Testament

been you see your Orthodox neighbor reviled, applauded by the notoriously irreligious t sion no misgivings when you find yourself conon no misgivings when you min yourself co-nach against your will, no doubt) with athein pixers, to crush the Orthodox? Are you willyour aid in pulling down those, whom the ens-ion evidently regard as its most formidable dethe strongest obstacles in the way of their des-mes? Pause, and hold serious converse with let the subject come fairly before you in all its breadth, before you determine on open hostilis-

le physician in this vicinity, who was eye-fact, will illustrate our meaning. Similar very day's occurrence.

cal Illustration of Doctrine. cetical Illustration of Doctrine.

ce Mr. Kneeland has been lecturing in Boserth the doctrines of Fanny Wright against "Political Orthodoxy," I witnessed an illusdoctrine, by a hopeful disciple. Being in a division of the state of the stat

DOUBTER."

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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with an unpretending simplicity and fidelity, that commend it to the good taste and good sense of every reader.

Events in Paris, July 1830; translated from the French. Boston: Carter & Hendee, 1830.

This is an interesting, and apparently a faithful account of the recent revolution in France, by eye-witnesses. It passed rapidly through four editions in Paris, and as it is very well translated, it will undoubtedly meet with a ready sale here. Besides the history of the revolution and several characteristic anecdotes, it contains in full the new Constitutional Charter of the French with notes indicating the improvements upon the old Charter, which Charles X. violated. The book is tri-colored, blue, white, and red, in honor of the patriotic flag and cockade of the French. This is carrying the matter a little beyond the boundaries of good taste, in imitation of the French.

The Naturalist, edited by D. J. Browne. Boston: Peirce & Parker, 1830.

This is a new periodical, of very respectable appearance, devoted to the property of t devoted to the science of Natural History. The first num ber, (the only one which has been issued,) is furnished with a handsome lithographic plate, illustrative of the subjects discussed : Man-the Hive Bee-and the Vine. The work is calculated to be eminently useful in Lyceums, and as there are now so many institutions of this kind, we hope and trust that the Editor and Publishers will meet with the success which their undertaking really merits. The Editor seems to understand his business, and the work is rec-ommended by several of the most distinguished Naturalists

Mamma's Lessons, in two Parts, with 6 copperplate ngracings. Salem: Whipple & Lawrence.

We have seldom seen a book for children so handsomely

executed as this. The plates are all in good taste, neat, and finely engraved; and the Publishers deserve credit and and mely engrater; and the Fuorance score re-encouragement for what they have done. The Lessons are well calculated to interest and instruct children, and to ex-ert a wholesome moral influence upon them.

The following notice is communicated by an instructer of youth, who has used the book, which he recommends, in his own school.

The Child's Guide; comprising Familiar Lessons,

The Child's Guide; comprising Familiar Lessons, designed to aid in correct reading, spelling, defining, thinking and acting. E. S. G. Merriam, Brookfield, Mass.: 1880. pp. 178. 18mo.

This is a book, which those for whom it is designed can understand. It is also eminently calculated, while it awakens interest, and improves the mind, to warm the pupil into benevolent and pious sentiments. Were it our province, we would recommend it to the attention of School Committees, Instructors, and Pareuts. Those who have made trial of the Fourth Class Book, compiled by the same pen, will not hesitate to examine it. For ourselves we believe it deserves to take rank with Leastit's Easy Lessons, Jack Halyard, and Popular Lessons. We have only to regret that the state of public sentiment did not justify the authors of these invaluable works, but especially of the Child's Guide, to adorn and improve them, by numerous excellent engravings, without regard to the expense.

munications, and some Questions, to which we shall en-deavor to give an early attention.

Correction.—We have been reminded of two errors

which occurred in printing the dates of the History of the Church in Ipswich. The death of Rev. N. Rogers was placed in the year 1777; it should be 1775. Rev. Mr. Fitch retired in 1724, and not 1742.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNIONS.

On Monday evening, we had a very gratifying exhibition of the cordinatity with which different Exange-ficial Demoni-nations of Christians can unite in the promotion of benevo-lent objects. The Annual United Meeting of Teachers beof the cordinary with which underent Leaguerical Denominations of Christians can unite in the promotion of benevo-lent objects. The Annual United Meeting of Teachers be-longing to the Beston Congregational and the Boston Bap-tic Sathanti School Unions was held at the Meeting-House of Park-Street Charch. The Rev. Dr. Strane presided; and it was pleasing to observe that his recovering health warranted has to be present. In introducing the exercises of the evening, it took occasion to remark the kindness of Herven towards han, in permatting him ag in to resume public daties, after being deprived the privilege for eight months. It was a year on that day since be had first re-limposhed public below. In noticing the Teachers and the Children of the Sunday School then present, he recurred to the satisfaction with which, more than thirty years since, it was his custom to walk several miles on a Lond's-slay mon-ing, to matrict a Sabbath School in Englant,—many of the children in which could not even read. After other re-marks, on the advantages enjoyed by the Sabbath Scholars in New-Englant, he indiresses the throne of grace, implor-ing a blessing on the meeting. in New-England, he addressed the throne of grace, mapho-ing a blessing on the meeting.

After the singing of an appropriate hymn by the Sonday School Children, who filled a large singing scat, addresses were made by a veral Munisters.

Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE, Pastor elect of the First Paps-

Rev. WILLAW TRACE, lastic receive the risk Papersist timeth, spake with much good sense and property on subjects appropriate to the occasion, and in the style of advice to Teachers on the conduct and instanctions of Sunday Schools. We were specially phonsed with his remarks on the teachers of revealed truth, as length in these misseries of piety, to conduct each truth, as length in these misseries of piety, to conduct each truth, as length in these misseries of piety, to conduct each truth, as target in the environment. outs of the day, were well-timed. The Rev. Mr. NEAL followed, and by sundry striking if

ed an imagnation of varied rechaises, gave some well-merit-ed enlogies on the moral advantages which must follow our alvancing improvements in Subbath Schools.

The Rev. Dr. Beechter spoke on the importance of persecvering in the mode work of Education. He des-cauted on its influence in two views. First, in rela-tion to the intellect,—and secondly, in reference to the heart. This great nation, he said, must be iducated.— Intellectual entime is perfectly easy. Legislators are willing to a systalities for a systalic for writing to p se statutes for the support of common schools, for academies, and for the endowment of red.

Clauseh and Society of Fair-Haven; a new and flourleges. This people is destined to be of comparatively
goard intellect. But there is dauger that the heart with
he neglected. Some may be disposed to consider this
thought as superstitions, and to significantly ask its
What do you mean by the education of the heart?
We will sell you. We mean just what the shap-omider
means, who is, after he has but it his vessel, he inserts
his rudder to guide the ship, and to make her go right.
The Doctor spoke of the opposition which was made
to this moral instruction, and said there were those
who were interly adverse to the heartift, in all its
modifications. We were charged, he said, with laying the foundation to enslave posterity, by teaching
them Burke principles in our Sabhath Schools. Altsaid he, I wonder that his holiness the Pope never discovered this method of enslaving his subjects and it deweekens at the said. Serious to Science and Society in Witten, on
Wednesdar List when I have and flourchange pairs within the trust of New-Haven. The
manulation to the Meart with the heart with
mistroper was off-red by Kev. Mr. Bacon;
setting pairs by within the trust of New-Haven. The
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mistric pairs by within the trust of New-Haven. The
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mistric pairs by Kev. Mr. Meanth of Newtown, ordaintog prayer by Kev. Mr. Merchell, of Newtown, ordaintog prayer by Kev. Mr covered this method of enslaving his subjects and on ding their consciences, by spreading the Bilde in all his dominions, and establishing Sabbath School, '—
For ages, he and his predict essors have dreaded the
circulation of the Bible, lest thereby the people should
become free, and think and judge for themselves. I
hope, said he, that no one will give him the information how by the Bible he can easlave his devoters, lest
lies should send here and rob us of all our Bible Societies and Sabbath Schools'—Who would have ever
made the discovery, if it had not been brought to first made the discovery, if it had not been brought to light by modern infidelity?—The Doctor insisted that we must persevere in this work of keart education, maining ta with vigor, and increasing with advancing years, the number and the improvements of our Sunday Schools. We must not, said be, we cannot fail!

The Rev. ARTEMAS BULLARD, who on the last Saturday had arrived from a lung of several control of the several control of the control of the several control of the c

lay had arrived from a tour of several months Western States, also addressed the meeting. He had visited that country on an agency to ascertain the facilities for the introduction of Sabbath Schools. He gave a distressing account of the destinition of religious advantages in many par s of the new settlements. The Sabbath was greatly profuned,—many of the children were rising into the in ignorance, not even taught to read,—some of the preacters were exceedingly ignorant, and opposed to, and butterly projudiced against, Bible Societies, and Missionary Societies, and Sabbath Schools. Some of their men of distinction, —in one instance a candidate for Congress,—would present themselves to the people with the recommendation that they were the enemies of Missions, and of Education Societies. Horrible as this picture is, it has the exceptions. In some few places, Sabbath Schools have been commenced, and their salotary influence has tendered them popular. But the great difficulty is, Teachers are needed, of both sexes, and books are wanted. Testaments and Bibles are greatly wanted. Western States, also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Bullard hoped that persons of industrious habits would emigrate to that country, and especially that those, who would be willing to be Teachers in Sabbath Schools, would greatly increase. He could not recommend the country to the indulent and the immoral, but the industrious mechanic, with health, might do well. Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Blagden.

[Ch. Watchman.]

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

REVIVALS.

1 1 1 10 4 4

REVIVALS.

It is pleasing to learn that the friends of Zion are enlivened in sundry parts of our land with the gracious effusions of the Divine Spirit. It is true these showers of grace are limited and partial; but still sufficient to show that the Lord hath not forgotten to be merciful in the midst of deserved wrath. There is now a most encouraging seriousness in Augusta, Ga. where of late some very hopeful accessions have been made to the Church under the care of the Rev. C. D. Mallary. In the neighborhood of Tuscaloosa, Ala. the word has been bleased to the conversion of many souls. The Rev. Thomas Baines informs us that within a few months prior to the date of his letter, he had haptized twenty in one church, and several in another which he attends. In other places, times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord are enjoyed.—Star & Index.

From the Rev. M. Hall, we have the date of the converse of the conditions of the condition of the c

From the Rev. Mr. Hall, we learn that there is a very interesting state of feeling in the Presbyterian church and society in Chilicothe, Ohio. On Sabbath before last, twenty persons were received into the church. A large number were under serious impressions. On Monday night at a public meeting, about one hundred came to the anxious seats to be prayed for and to receive religious instruction adapted to their wants.—W. Lum.

From the Rochester Observer we learn that the revival of religion in Rochester, N. Y. is still going on with great and increasing power.—IV. Lum.

Revival in a Female Academy.—We learn by a cor-

Revival in a Female Academy.—We learn by a cor-respondent that the Lord is reviving His work among the members of a Female Academy in a village of N. C.—and that eferca in one house, all of them papils of the Acade-my, have professed a hope in Christ. Between fifteen and thenty in the village, as was believed, had "passed from death unto life." The prospects as to the future progress and extension of the revival, are represented as encoura-ging.—So. Rel. Tel.

Revival in a Sunday School.—The congregation at Buck Creek, O. is blessed with a season of refreshing which commenced in a Sunday school. The conversion of nine scholars & three teachers is the first fruit of it.—S.Rel. Tel.

During the year ending July 1st, two hundred and seventy-two persons were added to the churches among the Choctaws, under the care of the missionaries of the American Board: and the whole number brought in since the religious attention commenced the year before, is three hundred and thirty-two.—W. Lum.

Rhaca, N. Y.—It appears by a letter of Rev. Win. Wisner to the editor of the Western Recorder, that there is a revival of religion in Ithaca. 200 have indulged hopes, and the work is still advancing.

Boptists in Vermont.—They have 57 ordained ministers, 122 churches, with 8082 members: Baptisms the past year, 711. Excluded over the restored 64. Dismissed over those received by letter 125. Died 75. Nett increase

447. Vermont Baptist Sunday School Union. - 73 Schools Vermont Baptist Sunday School Union.—73 Schools and 32 Bible Classes are Reported. "Many of these have been the theatres of renewing grace. In one school, organized within the year, 6 scholars and one teacher have professed hope in Christ, and the work of reformation is still progressing. In another school of 120 scholars and 16 teachers, 12 scholars and 15 teachers are hopefully pions. In two schools belonging to one congregation, the average attendance of both, which will not exceed 50, 25 have professed hope in Christ during the jest winter, 18 of whom have been haptized and received to the followship of the church. Many other schools have been signally blessed."

Noble Examples for Imitation. — Geneva Presbytery —
Orleans County - New York.

Noble Examples for Imitation.—Geneva Presbytery—Orleans County—New York.

A benevolent individual, several months since, proposed to the Geneva Presbytery, N. Y. that he would furnish holf the funds requisite for supplying every family within the bounds of the Presbytery with a Tract monthly for six months, provided the Presbytery with a Tract monthly for six months, provided the Presbytery with a Tract monthly for six months, provided the Presbytery with a tract monthly for six months, and perform the labor requisite for carrying the work into execution. The Presbytery would formed the ladance of the means and perform the labor requisite for carrying the work into execution. The first half year dered for each month's distribution. The first half year has now mearly expired; but although the blace of obtaining distributions in numerous destitute towas has been found very great, yet so deeply are the Presbytery impressed with the importance of this work, that they have resolved to procedure it in another half year; and members have expressed the hope, that lafour the close of that period the system will be generally adopted throughout the commity.

Another mixturbal has undertaken the work of supplying the entire conarty of Orleans, N. Y. containing not far from 1900 families, monthly for a year—dividing it industries, obtaining distributors, and furnishing the means, so hat as effects to raise them in the county, which is very destinite, shall prove deficient. Tracts are already ordered for several months, and the work commenced.

Case of the Rev. A. Barnes. - The Philadelphia Pres-Case of the Rev. A. Barass.—The Philadelphia Pres-byrey, it will be reschieted, were recruity complained of to the Symal, for the steps they had taken in the installa-tion of Mr. Barnes ver the 1st Presbyterian chinich in Philadelphia, while a minority of said Presbytery were dis-sated with some of his doctorial sentiments. The Symal referent the matter back to the Presbytery, where it has been several trans taken up, viz: on the 24 of November, again on November 20, and was before them and sulfilm le-cated, December 1-1. The sentiments charged upon Mr. traines as heretical, are in substance these contained in Dr. ring kms² system of Divinity. There is strong proba-tiday that the whole matter will be brought before the next trained Assembly.—U. can the Reg.

ORDINATIONS. &c.

On Wednesday Dec. Sih, the Rev. Jons Mitchell, recently editor of the Caristian Sportator, was or-funed and installed Paster of the Congregational Claurch and Society of Fair-Haven; a new and flour-

Congregational Courch and Society in Willen, on Wednesday list week. Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Lancas-ter of Gilmanton.

Hilinoix College.—The Cincinnati Christian Journal of Dev. 3, says—The Rev. Edward Bercher, late Paster of Park-street Church, Boston, passed through this city, [Cin-cinnati) the present week, on his way to Jacksonville, to assume the office of President of Hilmois College.

The Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE, recently of the Theological Institution at Newton, and since Pastor of the Baptist Church in Utica, N. Y. is invited by the First Baptist Church and Society in this city, to become their

The dedication of the new Congregational Church in Bridgeport, Conn. took place on the 30th ult. Ser-mon by the Rev. N. Hewitt, D. D. the pastor elect On Thursday, Nov. 18, Mr. Charles A. Turner of the Baptist Church in Blanford, Mass. was set apart by ordination, to the office of an Evangelist. The servi-ces were introduced by re-ding select portions of Scripture. Sermon from L. Tim. iv. 16—on the duties and encouragements of the Gospel Minister, by Rov. Thomas Larcombe, of the First Church in Colebrook.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

No Foreign News.—The tardiness of the packets due from Europe, says the National Gazette, is a subject of much lamentation and wonder. Two great revolutions, the French and the Belgian, were still in suspense, at the date of the last advices. The new projects and movements of the monarchical powers,—the progress or suppression of the German tumults and insurrections,—the state of the Spanish and Italian peninsulas,—the result of the French elections,—the trial of the ex-Ministers,—the first debates in the British Parliament,—the effects of O'Connell's new agitation in Ireland—are all matters of considerable interest, which even the President's Message cannot make the quidnuncs forget. DOMESTIC.

U. S. CONGRESS. Congress has commenced business, and the usumal standing Committees have been appointed. Rev. Mr. Johns has been elected Chaplain of the Senate, and Rev. Mr. Gurley of the House. The trial of Judge Peck of Missouri was commenced on Monday week. We shall each week given a faithful abstract of the proceedings of Congress. Meanwhile we commend the following remarks from the Christian Advocate to the serious consideration of our readers.

ings of Congress. Meanwhite we commend the following remarks from the Christian Advocate to the serious consideration of our readers.

Our Congress is convening, and we shall be permitted earnoesly to exhort our fellow Christians to be much in prayer, that He who turns the hearts of men as the rivers of water are turned, may dispose our ruler to "do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God"—to repeal the unrighteous and oppressive Indian enacturent of the has session, and the wicked law which has so long patronized the desecration of the holy Sabbath. And with our prayers to God, let petitions to our national legislature be addressed numerously; and let them be very ploinly, and carnestly, but respectfully penned: for verily it is a critical time for our nation. The Almighty averager of the oppressed and helpless, against whom sorther nations not bedividuals have ever hardened themselves and prospered, may be propitiated, or calamities of the most awful character, we seriously believe, are at the door.

Members of Congress.—The National Intelligencer says that Mr. Tazewell, of the Senate, is detained at home by indignative.

Members of Congress.—The National Intelligencer says that Mr. Tazewell, of the Senate, is detained at homely indisposition. The same paper states that at no former session of Congress have so many stage accidents happened to numbers of Congress. About a dozen gentlemen, on their way to the seat of government, have been injured; and some of them are now detained on the road. Mr. Seiver, of Arkansas, has just arrived at Washington, with his collar bone broke, having teft Judge Bibb, of the Senate, behind him, both having been overturned in a stage.

A passenger in the stage from Milledgeville yesterday morning, reports that President Jackson informed

A passenger in the stage from Milledgeville vester-day morning, reports that President Jackson informed Governor Gilmer that a treaty could be made with the Cherokees, suitable reservations being made to cer-tain Chiefs who wished to remain. It is also reported that the United States are willing to pay the State of Georgia one dollar and a quarter per acre for such res-ervations as may be made:

[Columbus, (Geo.) Enquirer, Nov. 27.

[Columbus, (Geo.) Enquirer, Nov. 27.

The Indians.—R. Taylor, John Ridge, and W. S. Coody, the Cherokee Delegation, have published a note in the National Intelligencer, in contradiction of the statements that the Cherokees were willing to sell their lands, provided reservations were given to certain characters:—They say, "they have repeatedly declared to the Government and its agent their solemn determination never again to cede another foot of land, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, they are firmly sand unalterably resolved never again to expose their interests, their happiness and their contrary in market."

Country in market."

The Savannah Georgian states, that since the withdrawal of the U. States troops from the Cherokee lands, the gold diggers have re-appeared in great numbers. The intelligence of the removal of the troops was received at Columbus, with the firing of cunnon.

The Bill for surveying the Lands of the Cherokees, and distributing them among the inhabitants of Georgia by a Lottery, has passed the House of Representatives of that State, by a majority of 76 to 55.

The improvements and homesteads of the Cherokees are to be included in the survey and distribution; but the drawers of improved lots in the actual occupation of the Iudians, are not to obtain possession until the title of occupancy is extinguished.—A. Y. Obs.

extinguished.—N. Y. Obs.

Indian Murders.—We have lately seen several accounts of Indian murders in Arkansas, and on the borders of the Texas. The Indians in that quarter are also contending among themselves and shedding much blood. No one interferes to prevent the work of destruction. This is the place to which it is proposed to send the Cherokees, and where the Indians reside who have already emigrated beyond the Mississippi. Crowded together, with no definite boundaries, and no one to fix them, a constant war among themselves soon destroys their rare. [Dutchess Int.

The Difference .- Last July thousands of the Chectaus

who reject the Gospel, seven lost their lives.—W. Lum.
Colonization.—The receipts of the Am. Colonization
Secrety from Oct. 18 to Nov. 15, amounted to \$4150. In
seach of the two previous months, if we receibest right, the
receipts were as great or greater. The revenue of the year
will unquestionably exceed that of any preceding one.
These facts indicate an increasing interest in the public
mind on the subject of African endonzation. But there is
another fact which is still more worthy of motice, viz. that
the progress of enumerication at home, has finily kept pace
with the progress of endonization abroad. A fact which
speaks volumes for the generosity and humanity of the
South. The brig Velador is about to sail from Not-Sk for
Liberta, with from 70 to 100 congrants. The brig Carolinian sailed from the same part on the 20th Oct. with 107
emigrants. The present population of the Colony must be
nearly 2000. augrants. The present population of the Colony must be saily 1000.

Sourcey. — A Colonization Society has been formed in occreter, Mass.

Slaves at the South .- The Legislature of N. C. have recently passed an act to prohibit the teaching of Slaves to read or write. The following is an extract from their pro-

Whilst under consideration, Mr. Dick from Guilford. moved to strike out the cause of the bill which probabits Slaves from being taught to read. Many of his constituents

he said, considered it to be their duty to reach their servants to read, that they might obtain a knowledge of the Scriptures, and he thought it shares were not magin to write, so that they could hold no routespondence with each other, the purpose of the firen is of the full would be answered.

Mr. Meanes was of a different opinion. If shares were magin to coad, he said they would be more likely to read the inflammat by publications of the day, such as be then held in his boast, (which was the celebrated Walker pamplet) that the Scriptures. In order to show the length in which the incentiary waters to whom he reflected, wout, Mr. M. read from the pamplified a number of very objectionable possegges; and then hoped the proposed amendment would not be agreed to.

It was negatived by a berg monarie.

It was negatived by a large majority.

Emigration.—Seven hundred terms with families have ressed Smeltzer's ferry emigrating to the Upper Missoni ithm two menths. It is stated that the tide of population s setting into that country in the same ratio, through other framels. Illinois has also received a vast accession this

Imprisonment for Debt.-A great meeting has been held at Saratoga, N. Y. to take measures for abolishing imprisonment for debt. Annals of Imprisonment. - There have been forty cases

of imprisonment for delt in the Fluindelphia Prison, in which the sum total of the debts was \$23, 40, costs \$20, 20. Two persons were confined for debts of 35 cents each. Another was imprisoned 30 days for a debt of 2 cents. Philadelphia Gaz

Census of Virginia.—In 45 countries of Virginia, which by the census of 1820, had a population of 428,165, the present population is found to be 506,516, making an increase of 68,351, or nearly 16 per cent. The increase in the number of whites is 41,468, or 17 per cent; of slaves 20,635, or 12 per cent; and of free blacks 6,248, or 40 per cent. The increase of slaves berotofor has always been in a greater ratio than that of whites. There is now a greater increase of whites. The greatest ratio of increase is on the part of the free people of color, who now number in these 45 countries 22,360.

North American Review.—The seventeeath number of this Journal will be published on the first of January. The subjects of the articles contained in it are as follows:—I. Statuary. H. Bank of the United States. HI. Anatomy. IV. Charence. V. Hieroglyphics. VI. American System. VII. Grahame's History of the United States. VIII. Me-moirs of Madame de Genlis. IX. Phillips' Political Econo-my. X. History of the Jews.

The Liberia Herald states, that upwards of one hun-dred children of neighboring chiefs, have been sent to Mou-

dred children of neighboring chiefs, have been sent to Mon-toria for education. The colonists themselves, shipped more than \$70,000 worth of merchandize the la t year. Dr. George P. Todadon has been appointed Physician to

United States Agriculturist.—Mr. H. L. Burnum, has commenced a paper at Washington, in the quarto form, with this title, on a very extensive plan. Several combetent persons are to travel continually through the fifterent states, and from the best practical furmers and United States Agriculturist.—Mr. H. L.Burnum, has commenced a paper at Washington, in the quarto form, with this title, on a very extensive plan. Several completent persons are to travel continually through the different states, and from the best practical farmers and planters obtain information upon all the branches of Agriculture. An intelligent gentleman will also travel through Europe, to learn the results of experiments made in that country. Their reports and results, from time to time, will constitute the substance of the paper; which, however, will not be deficient in other departments. Engravings of rare plants, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, &c. of more value than the annual charge, will be furnished every year.—Trac.

Increase of Periodical Journals.—By the Quarterly Register, it appears that there were published in the United States, in the year 1175—37 periodical Journals, 1810—378; 1828—852. They probably now exceed 1000 in number.—Chr. Sec.

A writer in a Rochester paper forcibly represents the necessity of efforts to promote universal education now that the right of universal anticiper negals, he saving that as

A writer in a nochester paper forcing represents the cessity of efforts to promote universal education now it the right of universal suffrage prevails, by saying that a nation we are like a ship at sea—" we must pump

Weather .- The Buffalo Journal of Dec. 1st says-This is the first day of winter—and such a winter! Not a parti-cle of ice, even in the shoalest pool; pinks, and other gar-den flowers in full blossom, snow not yet yet seen, but rain most abundant, and mud without end.

most abundant, and mud without end.

The Cutton crop of South Alabama is estimated at 95,000 bales; the product of the fields is said to be uncommonly white and clean.

Hon. Harrison Gray Otis has been re-elected Mayor of Boston by a large majority. He had 2828 votes—Theodore Lymab, Jr. Esq. 672.

A good Example.—The Physicians of Boston, at a public meeting on Friday week, voted to offer their services, to vaccinuate all poor who desire it, in the city.

The Governor and Council have appointed Friday, 31st inst. for the execution of Knapp.

The boy, Chemey, who was capitally convicted at

The boy, Chency, who was capitally convicted at edham is to be imprisoned for life.

Dedham is to be imprisoned for life.

Hydrophobia.—Nearly two years since. Susan Brown of Roxbury, then about 12 years of age, was botten in the evening while in hed by a skudk on her great toe of the right bod, which for a shart time was painful and sore, though it soon headed, and nothing peculiar attended the wound or its symptoms. On the 25th of last month, (November,) she fell into water; the next day she was much indisposed, and appeared strangely affected. On the third day, at the sight of water, she would shuider and catch for breath; the right eye protunted, and right foot swollen; her see exhibited a glassy appearance. On pouring water in her presence, she would go into spasms, froth at the mouth, and smap like a dog at her attendants. She appeared greatly distressed when approached with a burning candle—could not wallow—and many other tests of hydrophobia were apparent. On the 20th she died in all the agony attendant on cases of the kind. After her decease, her right side was swollen, and particularly the toe that had

right side was swollen, and particularly the decease, not been butten, all which is supposed to have originated from the bite of the animal mentioned. — Latehfield Enq.—Hydrophobia.—Three cases of the cure of this for-In jurisphobia.—Three cases of the cure of this formidable disease, by hiction with mercurial obnument,
one of them at forly days after the bite, when slight
symptoms of the disease, attended with spasms, had
become mainlest, are described in the Bib. Univ.

Humane Houses—The inhabitants of Nantucket talk
of creeting a mander of small buildings at different points
of the shore on that island for the protection of shipwirecked maniners.

Schooner Monopolist wrecked.—A letter from Ezekiel Stephens, Commissioner of Wrecks, informs, that
on the 6th of December, in a hurricane, the Monopolist parted her cables, went on shore on a bar, briged,
and opset. Capt Johnson expired in the handsof Mr.
Marshman, the mate, and the whole crew perished
excepting the mate, who is likely to recover. Cargo
mostly destroyed. Another schooner in the roads
went on shore at Cape Henlepen, and all perished.—
A sloop also is supposed to have foundered. Another
schooner, which went to see, on the 5th inst, was
seen sunk, with her stern just above water. Other
vessels are also on shore, driven by the wind. The
hadios of the crew of the Monopolist were not found
on the 9th of Dec. when the wind was blowing heavily from S. E. with rain and sleet, and the prospect of
another gale.

her passage down the Mississippi River, from Liberty to St. Louis, was sunk on the 12th ult, in 18 feet water.— Her carge consisted cheefly of Honey and Becswax, and was totally lost.

Her cauge consisted cheefly of Honey and Beeswax, and was totally lost.

But exing Aerident — The Wiscasset Intelligencer states that Mesors Jona. Chapman, Saml. Hodgdon and Was. I reague, three worthy members of society, were drawned near Dancia scatts Miss, a little after sinset, in the storm 6th most by the filling of a boat. Jossid Myrick, Esq. was in the boat with the two first, but, by throwing off some of the clouds with the two first, but, by throwing off some of the cloud with the two first, but, by throwing off some of the cloud with the two first, but, by throwing off some of the cloud with the two first, but, by throwing off some of the cloud with a first, but, by throwing off some of the cloud with the start in a boat, which upset: Mr. Ita Hopkins was with him but ching to the boat, and their areas and the voice of Mr. It was be add three goard we manners, and the voice of Mr. It was be add three goarders of an hour by his triends on shore, who could not add him.

Accident.—We understand that the steam boat De Witt Clinton, on her passage to Albany on Friday, came in contact with the sloop Ocean, of Comman, bound to this city, and bonded with burks. The shoop was sunk, and one of her bands drowned; the remainder of the crea yet asfore in their small boat, near Tarrytown.—N. Y. D. Adv.

Duelling in Mississippi—The duelling act on the statute book of the State of Mississippi, appears to be a dead letter. An unranding effort was mode, on "swearing in" the members of the legislature at the commencement of the present session, to enforce the test outh which it preservices. A mation has been made to repeal the law, for the momenters of

Counterfeit Notes .- On Toesday and Wednesday, three United States Bank, were detected at the counter of the purent Bank in Philadelphia, two purporting to have been sesured by the Washington, and one by the Savanuah office. The heads in the margin, are those of Washington and Franklin. The impressions are fainter, and the notes lon-ger and breader than the original, but the filling and signaare well executed.

Mail Robberg.—We understand that there is reason a believe, that the whole steam-boat mail, that was sent from this town on the 3th of last month was stalsent from this cover of the 3-m of this flowin was sur-cent from the mail bag the money taken, and the letters with the other contents destroyed. The mail was un-usually large, and it has been ascertained that one let-ter, containing a considerable sum of money, has been purboned, and circumstances warrant the belief that the whole mail was taken.—New Bedford Cour.

Look to your doors .- Two hats were stolen on Wed-Look to your acors.—I we hats were staden or nessity evening from the entry of house No. 7. How —On Wednesday, a woman offered matches for so house in Fearl street; whilst the servant went to her mistress, the poor and needy creature improved portunity to rear we three undeclass.—Transcript.

MARRIAGES,

By Rev. Dr. Wisner, Mr. John Tafts to Miss Eliza Blanchard; Mr. John Bachekier to Miss Charlotte Sweetser. In Waltham, Mr. Elias Pukham, of Portsmouth, to Mrs. Eliza Carlisle. Carlisle. Mr. Samuel Baker to Miss Sarah B. Richoth late members of the Shakers' Village at Harvard.

In Beverly, Mr. Josiah Stickney to Miss Juan M.

In Marblehead, Mr. John Hammond to Miss Hannah In Newbury, Mr. John Wingate to Mrs. Ruth Chee

h of Newburyport, In Newburyport, Mr. Samuel W. Richards to Miss Ma-Ann Shaw; Mr. John E. Tucker to Miss Abagail T

Lock.
In Providence, R. I. Dr. Joseph L. Shaw, of Fairhaven, to Miss Mary Hurber y, oungest daughter of Dr. Stephen Randall.
In this city, Mr. David Russel, formerly of Hartford, Conn. to Miss Lydia Thompson; Mr. John Cadworth to Miss Lucinda Clapp.
In Rochury, Mr. Charles P. Gould to Miss Naomi P. Burbank.—In Flymouth. Mr. James Hall to Miss Mary T. Holmes.—In Nanucket, Capt. George Cannon, Jr. to Miss Mary C. Ellis.

Holmes.—In Namucket, Capt. George Cannon, Jr. to Miss Mary C. Ellis. In Chester, Conn. Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, of Stillwater, N. Y. to Miss Abby Maria Mitchell.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Joseph Fitch, truckman, 33; Mr. Amos File, 40; Watson Bancroft, 21; Rose Kesting, 52; Dor-cas M'Keer, 53; Thomas Hanney, 79; Lydia Howard, 54; Alogad Hager, 18; Joshus A. Fessenden, 25; Mar-garet Powars, 50; Edmund Chessman, 43; Edward Rich-ards, 62; 17th, Frudence Brewer, 78.—Yesterday, in this

ood, 78. In Marblehead, Mr. George Wilford, 83. In Claverdale, Va. Daniel Sheffey, Esq. formerly a Re-

sentative in Congress.
in Plymouth, Mr. Isaac Jackson, at an advanced age.
In Nantucket, Mr. Thomas Starbuck, 88; Mrs. Lydia
les, 71.—In Seckonk, Mrs. Lydia Munro, wife of Capt. tomas Munro, 43. In Saco, Me. Mr. Alexander C. Putnam, late editor of the

In Providence, John Mathewson, Esq.
At Ashatabula, Ohio, Dr. Joseph Nelson Cowls, 25.

© Mr. WILBUR proposes to deliver a gratuitous Lecture on Astronomy THIS EVENING at half past 6 o'clock, in the Upper Julien Hall. Children under 12 years of age to be admitted that evening must be accompanied by their Parents or Teachers.

The SECOND Lecture of his Course will be delivered in the Old South Chapel to-morrow evening at half past 7 o'clock. For terms and tickets inquire at the Bookstore of Messars. Richardson, Lord & Hulbrook. Those commencing with the 2d Lecture shall yet have opportunity of hearing the first Lecture.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

PRINTED and published by JAMES LORINO, No. 132,
Washington street, Boston.
The Family Temperature Meeting: or an Illustration of the
Nature, Symptoms and Dangers of Intemperance.
Parish Scenes, or a Minister's Sketches.
My Father's Fireside; or some particulars of my Early
Years.

Years, anner's Fireside; or some particulars of my Early Years, when 's Lives of Indian Women on Martha's Vineyard, exhibits Shepherd, or Life of Junes Wait Dy Macharin, et list Loom Hoy, by Macharin, et listory of a Penitent Sabbath Scholar.

Evil of Theft: Exhibited in the History of a Ponitent Sab-bath Scholar.

Narrative of Miss Lucy Cole, of Sedgwick, Maine.
Malan's French Peasants.

Memoir of Mrs. Eliza Leslie.
Butler's Frien fly Letters to a Lady.

Narrative of Sophia Lecce.

Dr. Malan's European Children, or Instructive Sketches.

Mrs. Wade's Burman Slave Girl, together with useful articles about Burmal; with a cut representing a female
scholar returning from the Zayad.

Sablath School Teacher's Visits, by a Teacher.

Motherless Elien, do. Sablath School Scenes, do.
Thoraton's Counsels and Cautions for Youth.

Maylew's Lives of Indian Children.

Or han Lacy, or Power of Fiety.

ew's Lives of Indian Children, in Lucy, or Power of Fiety. Mother's Love Blustrated, in Valley, together with Mrs. Judson's Narrative, &c. er's Gatland, by Mrs. Pickan. k's Ralph Gemmel. wood's Youths' Casket; do. Pink Tippet; do. Eng-b Morry; do. Choice Gems; do. Pilgrim of India; do. is but Traveller. u's Hints to Females; do. Familiar Letters; do. ceintocad Duries of Parents and Children; do. Young

iprocal Duties of Parents and Children; do. You's Model; Maternal Solicitude; Elizabeth Pulmer tives of Christian Hindoos.

ig Jewess, is on the Mind, with Questions.

Catechism of Common Things.

y Tongue, or Power of Instruction.

It to my Birth Place, by the author of Annot and Pupil; Buck's Models of Female Character.

Sister of the Cavern; My Father's Fireside. Dec.22 NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

MEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

EXERCISES FOR THE CLOSET, for every day in acycar. By Rev. William Jav, author of "The Christian Contemplated," "Family Frayers," &c. &c.

MEMOIR OF NATHAN W. DICKERMAN, who lied at Boston, Jan. 21, 1830, in the Sib year of his age. A GEOGRAPHY OF BOSTON, county of Suffolk, and the adjacent towns, with Historical Notes. By C. H. 1900, W. D. Embellished with Maps and Plates.

A SYSTEM OF SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, chiefly crived from Malte-Brun, and arranged according to the

A STATEM OF SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, chiefly derived from Malte-Brun, and arranged according to the inductive plan of Instruction. By S. Griswold Goodrich, Blustrated with numerous original engravings, and an Atlan of nimeteen Maps, charts, and tables.

NEW MODEL OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS to Popish, M distinction, and Fag in Nations, explained in four letters to a friend, by the author of "Natural Histary of Enthusiasin,"

adhusiasm."
A VOCABULARY OF THE PRINCIPAL WORDS at the New Testament, and a Dictionary of Proper Names, and remarks on the whole and upon each book, and other class for Teachers of Saldath Schools. By H. G. O.

wight. HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE, with a View of HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE, with a View of the Progress of Society from the rise of Modern Kingdoms to the Peace of Paris, in 1763. By William Russell, LL.D. And a continuation of the History to the present time. By William Jones, Esq. With amountains, by an American-la 3 vols.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTES; or a View of the

Evidences, Dortrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity. By Richard Watson. Complete in I vol. The subject of this work is to exhibit the Evidences, Morals and Institutions of Christianity, in a form adapted to the use of Young Ministers and Students in Divinity.

For sale at the Theological Bookstore of Chocker & Brewster, 47 Washington street.

Dec. 22.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CHRISTIA'S DAILY WALK with God. From the Works of the Rev. Matthew Henry.

ETEXTS IS PARIS during the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th July, 1820, by several eye-witnesses. Translated from the fauth Paris edition.

The MISCELLANEOUS WORKS of Phillip Doddridge, D. D. Walh an introductory Essay by the Rev. T. Mortill of Pynomdley College.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTES, or a view of the evidences, doctrines, morals and institutions of Christianity. By

crs, dortrines, morals and institutions of Christin Bishop Watson, For sale by PEIRCE & PARKER, Theologic For sale by PEIRCE ellers, No. 9, Combill.

JAY'S EXERCISES FOR THE CLOSET. Just published by Petrice & Paeker, No. 9, Coroldi EXERCISES FOR THE CLOSET, for Every Day Family Sermons, Prayers, 2 vols. 12mo. ELEMENTS OF MYTHOLOGY, or classical fables of Greeks and Romans; to which are added some notices of Syrian, Hindon, and Scandavian superstitions, together with those of American Nations; the whole comparing

THE LIBRARY OF ENTERTAINING KNOWL-

GERMAN BOOKS.

PERKINS & MARVIN have just received from Germany, an Invoice of Books, among which are the follow-

ing :—
Simoni's Hebrew Bible.
Septengint, Edition of Van Ess.
Resembler Scholia in Vet. Testamentum, 19 vols.
do. do. abridged, 1st Vol. rece received.

Resemblier Scholia in Vet. Testamentum, 19 vols.
Do. do. do. do. abridged, 1st Vol. receiv
Do. do. do. do. in Nov Testamentum, 5 vols.
Schleuener's Lexicon, in Vet. Test.
Tholuck's Com. on Romans.
do. do. John.
Hengstenberg's Christologie, 1st vol.
Wahl's Lexicon Nov. Test., 2 vols.
Geseler's Kirchen Geschichte, 4 vols.
Neander's Denkumrdigkeiton, 3 vols.
Do. Kirchen Geschichte, 2 vols.
Do. Geschichte der Christl. Kirche, 5 vols.
Kumoel's Com. in Nov. Test. 4 vols. ninoel's Com, in Nov. Test. 4 vols Flatt's Brief Pauli au die Cori

Gesenius Helarai u Chaldaisches Handworterbuch. Hebenstreit Dictionarum Vol. Dec. THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTES, THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTES,
OR a View of the Exidences, Doctrines, Morals, and
Institutions of Christineity, by RICHARD WATSON, a
new edition in one volume octavo, now stereotyping, will
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14, Crosby Street, New-York; price (bound in sheep and
bettered,) one dollar and fifty cents, with the usual discount to wholesale purchasers:—in sheets, 75 cents. This
edition will be carefully executed, from plates of the first
quality, and on a type so much larger than that of J. & J.
Harper's edition, as will make over two bundred pages
more in the size of the book, and will not distress the eyes
in reading. An edition of the same work, in three volumes
octavo, large type, is now on sale as above, price (bound
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WATCH MAKER. Personal attention given to cleaning and repairing every description of Clocks and Watches (from the most complicated to the most simple mosements) in the most faithful and careful manner at No. 116 Washington Etreet, corner of Milk Street. Dec. 22.

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder

CHRIST'S ENTRANCE INTO JERUSALEM. He sat upon the ass's colt and rode Toward Jerusalem. Beside him walk'd Closely and silently the faithful twelve, And on before him went a multitude Shouting Hosannas, and with eager hands Strewing their garments thickly in his way. Th' unbroken foal beneath him gently stepp'd, Tame as its patient dam; and as the song Of " welcome to the Son of David" b Forth from a thousand children, and the leaves Of the wav'd branches touch'd its silken ears, It turn'd its wild eye for a moment back, And then, subdued by an invisible hand, Meekly trade onward with its slender feet The dew's last sparkle from the grass had gone As he rode up Mount Olivet. The woods Threw their cool shadows freshly to the East, And the light foal, with quick and toiling step And head bent low, kept its unslacken'd way Till its soft mane was lifted by the wind Sent o'er the Mount from Jordan. As he reach'd mmit's breezy pitch, the Saviour rais'd His calm blue eve-there stood Jerusalem! Kagerly he bent forward, and beneath His mantle's passive folds, a bolder line Than the wont slightness of his perfect limbs Berrayed the swelling fainess of his heart. There stood Jerusalem! How fair she look'd-The silver sun on all her palaces, And her fair daughters mid the golden spires Tending their terrace flowers, and Kedron's stream Lacing the meadows with its silver band, And wreathing its mist-mantle on the sky With the morn's exhalations. There she stood-Jerusalem-the city of his lave, Chosen from all the earth; Jerusalem That knew him not, and had rejected him: Jerusalem-for whom he came to die! The shouts redoubled from a thousant lips At the fair sight, the children leap'd and sang Louder Hosannas; the clear air was filled With odor from the trampled olive leaves—
But "Jesus wept." The lov'd disciple saw His Master's tears, and closer to his side He came with yearning looks, and on his neck The Saviour leant with heavenly tendered And mourn'd-" How oft, Jerusalem! would ! Have gather'd you, as gathereth a hen Her broad beneath her wings-but ye would not!" He thought not of the death that he should die. He thought not of the thorns he knew must pierce His forchead-of the buffet on the check-The scourge, the mocking homoge, the fool scorn !-Gethsemane stood out beneath his eye Clear in the marning sun, and there, he knew, While they who " could not watch with him one ho Were sleeping, he should sweat great drops of blood, Praying the "cup might pass." And Golgotha

> In earth or heaven, equal unto this !

Stood bare and desert by the city wall,

And in its midst, to his prophetic eye,

Rose the rough cross, and its keen agon

Were number'd all-the nails were in his feet-

Th' insulting sponge was pressing on his lips-

The blood and water gushing from his side

And, while his own disciples fled in fear

A world's death-agonies all mix'd in his!

Was vainly giv'n, and in his pitving love,

Ay-he forgot all this. He only saw

He only felt that for her sike his life

The dizzy faintness swimming in his brain-

Jerusalem,-the chos'n-the lov'd-the lost

MISCELLANY.

The sufferings that would clothe the Heavens in black

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. Extract from the fifth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Prison Discipline Society, Boston.—1830.

Returns have been received from nearly one hundred Prisons in the United States showing have many persons were imprisoned for debt during the year ending December 30, 1829; for what sums they were imprisoned; how much time was lost in Prisons; how many were discharged by the creditor or his attorney; how many paid the debt; how many took the poor debtor's oath; what was the whole amount of debt; what was the whole amount of cost; and who supported the debtor in Prison.

in the Northern and Middle States is very great. During the year ending December 30, 1829, there were imprisoned for debt in Concord. N. H., 31; in Taunton, Mass., 126; in Worcester, 271; in Boston, 1211; in East Greenwich, R. I., 80; in Newport, R. I., 78; in Pennyan, N. Y., 103; at Courtland Village, in Buffalo, 338; in the city of New York, in 1828, 3,000; in Philadelphia, during 8 months, ending Febuary 25, 1830, 817; in Baltimore, in 1829, 944. As nearly as we can ascertain from the returns which we have received, the number imprisoned for debt aunually is, in Massachusetts, 3,000; in New York, 10,000; in Pennsylvania, 7,000; in Maryland, 3,000; and in the other Northern and Middle States, nearly as above in proportion to the population.

2. The number of persons imprisoned for debt. compared with the number imprisoned for crime, is very great.

In Worcester, Mass., the debtors were to the criminals as 3 to 1; in Rhode Island, as 4 to 1; in Pennyan, N. Y., nearly as 5 to 1; Courtland Village more than 8 to 1; at Belvidere, N. J., as 5 to 1; at Flemington N. J., as 6 to 1; in 17 Prisons in the Northern and Middle States, nearly as 5 to 1.

3. The number of persons imprisoned for small debts is very great.

In Philadelphia alone, the number of persons imprisoned in eight months, ending February 25, 1830, for less than one dollar each, thirty. In eleven other Prisons, from which we have heard, there were imprisoned, during the year ending December 30, 1829, for less than one dollar each, thirty-iwo.

4. The number of persons imprisoned for more than one, and less than five dollars each, is

In thirty Prisons, from which we have heard, there were imprisoned, for more than one and less than five dollars each, five hundred and

ninety-five. 5. The number of persons imprisoned for more In thirty-two Prisons, from which we have than five, and less than twenty dollars, is very

heard, there were imprisoned for more than five and less than twenty dollars, two thousand one hundred and eighty-four.

6. The number of persons imprisoned for more than twenty, and less than one hundred dollars, is not one third as great as the number imprisoned for less than twenty dollars.

In thirty-two Prisons, from which we have heard, the number imprisoned for less than twenty dollars each, was 2841; for more than twenty, and less than \$100,-902.

7. The number of persons imprisoned for more than one hundred dollars each is very small, in comparison with the number imprisoned for less

twenty dollars. In fifty-three Prisons, from which we have heard, the whole number imprisoned for more than one hundred dellars each, was four hundred and sixteen, or only as one to seven; compared with the number imprisoned for less

than twenty dollars. 8. The time lost in Prison is very considerable by those who are poorly able to lose it. In fifteen Prisons, from which we have heard, in the Northern and Middle States, the

persons imprisoned for debt, For less than one day, were For more than one, and less than five For more than five, and less than ten For more than ten, and less than twenty

For more than twenty, and less than thirty For more than thirty days, .

Total amount of time lost in fifteen Prisons, nineteen thousand, nine hundred and eightyseven days. 9. While so much time is last in Prisons, it

is a very fruitless business as a means of compelling payment. In seventeen Prisons, from which we have

heard, out of two thousand and fifty seven persons imprisoned, the records show only two hundred and ninety-four who paid the debt. 10. The number of persons discharged by the

creditor or his attorney, according to the records, is more than three times as large as the number of those who pay the debt. In seventeen Prisons, from which we have

heard, as already stated, two hundred and ninety-four paid the debt, and one thousand and nineteen were discharged by the creditor or his attorney.

11. The number of persons discharged by ta-

king the poor deblor's oath, is more than twice as real as the number of those who pay the debt. In seventeen Prisons above mentioned, two undred and ninety-four paid the debt, and seven hundred and forty-four took the poor

debtor's outh. 12. The amount paid, according to the re eards, in consequence of imprisonment, is not one half the value of time last at \$1 per day.

In seventeen Prisons, from which we have eard, the amount paid, in the year ending December 30, 1829, as nearly as can be as certained, was seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars; the value of time lost in fifteen Prisons, during the same time, at \$1 per day, was ninetern thousand nine hun-dred and eighty-seven dollars.

13. This is not only very fruitless, but very

isive basiness to the creditor. We have reason to believe, that, in most eases, in which persons are discharged from Prison by the creditor or his attorney, or by the poor debtor's eath, the costs are paid by the creditor; and we have already seen, that n seventeen Prisons there were discharged by the creditor or his attorney, . . . 1019

By the poor debtor's oath, . . . By paying the debt, . . We have made the inquiry of a number of e respectable men of our acquaintance,

whether they ever imprisoned a man for debt. Their general answer has been, Yes; once or wice, and we lost the debt, and paid the costs. 14. The operation of the laws, in regard to apprisonment for debt, is very different in the

orthern and Southern States. In seventeen Prisons heard from in the Northern States, the number of persons imprisoned during the year ending Dec.

1829, was two thousand, seven hundred and arty-two.

ern States, only thirty-fire. 15. There are examples of amelioration and

than five dollars. A similar law, in the other Northern and Middle States, would have saved from imprisonment, during the last year, in eighteen Prisons, from which we have heard, four hundred and thirty-one persons The great opposition to this law is said to m groceries and grog shops.

There is a law in New Hampshire, which orbids the imprisonment of any debtor for less than \$13,33. A similar law, in the other Northern and Middle States, would have saved from imprisonment, during the last year, in eighteen Prisons, from which we have heard, one thousand four hundred and fifty-

There is a law in Massachusetts, which requires the creditor to pay the board of the This law is said, by several of the jailers, to have diminished the duration of imprisonment for debt about one third.

A very shrewd and observing jailer, in a Prison where more than one thousand persons are imprisoned annually, remarked, that many cases of imprisonment for small debts would be prevented, if the creditors were obliged to make oath, that the debts were true debts; as in South Carolina.

In South Caronna.

In Kentucky and Ohio, imprisonment for debt is abolished. A similar law, in the Northern and Middle States, would have saved from imprisonment, during the last year, as nearly as we can ascertain, about fifty thousand persons.

16. The laws and public opinion appear to be at variance on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

Prison Discipline.—At a sitting of the Academie Francaise, 23d Aug. one of the annual prizes, 6000 francs (\$1200) was awarded to M. C. Lucas, for a treatise the Penitentiary System in Europe and the United States.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The Surgeons respectfully report that the cirumstances of their department remain very simlar to the occurrences of preceding years.

The number of patients have been nearly the

same. The nature and character of the diseases have been such as have been usual in past times, and the condition of the applicants has been such as has hitherto often called for sympathy and aid. The same beneficial results have also followed the medical and surgical treatment. If any difference has ariseu, it is from the increased facility in following patients to their houses du-ring their treatment, which has been afforded by the appointment of an Apothecary to the estab

It is expected that in this way this appointment will be of yet greater service to the interests of the Institution by exciting the attention of pa-tients and preventing the interference of officious friends. It has also enabled the Surgeons to ascertain with more precision the result of cases. To aid this they have also adopted a new mode of the entry and discharge of the applicants.

It is presumed from the number of the appl nts from a distance, that the character of Institution has risen in the estimation of the ore remote parts of this section of the country

That its ments as an eleemosynary establishment has been more fully appreciated by this community, the report of the Treasurer will give more substantial proof. In relation to this subject, the Surgeons cannot but advert to the benevolent bequest of Mr. Jeremah Belknap of this city. They have already experienced so much advantage from this seasonable supply, as to call for some expression of their gratitude. And when view consider that from the disposal of this as a sermanent fund, it must remain a stream of charity, flowing in direct relief of one of the most distressing evils of the industrious poor, and that this bounty will continue as long as this Institution, based upon the wants of the people, shall endure, they cannot but recur to it with the sincerest gratitude, and regard it as the first stone an edifice, which will be the delight of the he-evolent and the comfort of the afflicted in future

While on its present footing, the Surgeons must continue to suffer the inconvenience of not being able to receive many poor applicants who come from a distance, and experience the occasional mortification of seeing the organ of sight lost from want of a comfortable dwelling or of strict attention to remedies. These evils can only be remedied by the formation of an establishment where the severest cases in the vicinity and all patients from a distance may be received, attended, and nursed. Perhaps it may be deemed ex-pedient, now that private numificence has been extended towards the Institution, to make an ap-

As this is not however within the province of the Surgeons, it is left to the board of Managers. The request of the Managers that the course Lectures on the subject of diseases of the eye should be delivered by the Surgeons of the Infirmary, is cheerfully met by them, and they are prepared to enter upon the duty whenever there shall be a favourable opportunity to form a class. It is hoped that this will have an important hearng upon the future interests of the Infirmary .-The summary of cases and their results, as accurately as can be ascertained where all the patients are without doors and many from a great distance, is as follows:

Cases admitted at the Infirmary from Oct. 1829 to Oct. 1830. Left town, or result not known -Now under treatment Total

In former years 2610. 32.2 Whole number treated since the

stablishment of the Infirmary.

* Of which for eyes 538, ears 54. THE SABBATH IN ENGLAND.

The opening of the Liverpool and Minchester Railway might my the Savikath question in England in an interesting. The Ray, J. W. Bonghas, of Virginia, who is now to

When the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-road was opened a few weeks since, it became a ques-tion with the directors, whether they should run their cars on the Sabbath, or on that day "do no work." Various opinions were expressed. Some and that if the company did not improve the day, others would, and thus their profits would be greatly reduced. Here it was a question of in-terest altogether. Some proposed that they should merely run so many cars as would be reguired by those who might be under the necty of travelling. But then who was to decide on that necessity? It was plain that by this rule there would soon be no Sabbath. Others pleaded the absolute and universal authority of the di In Massachusetts, there is a law which for-bids the imprisonment of any debtor for less than five dollars. A similar law, in the other resolved to compromise with the Decalogue.— They would run their carriages, but so as not to interfere with the hours of public worship. The clergy of the Church of England remonstrated reily with the Board, but ineffectually, of the directors then resigned, sold their shares in the company, and washed their hands of the whole concern. A noble instance of devotion to

Yesterday I was present at a meeting of the Dissenting ministers of Liverpool, called for the purpose of consulting on the measures proper to taken by them, in regard to these exte and increasing violations of the Sabbath. It was stated that there were, on the Sabbath afternoons, assembled at this end of the road, when the cars arrive and depart, at least 10,000 people and that the receipts on that day, from travellers, were at least £500. After a good deal of convereation, conducted in a most Christian spirit, i was determined to prepare an address public, and insert it in the newspapers of the town. Two brethren were appointed to prepare it, and submit it to the meeting next week. It was also proposed that a day should be agreed up-on among all the ministers of the town, when ev-ery one should explain the law of the Sabbath to his particular charge, and thus endeavour to awaken a general and simultaneous attention throughout the whole community to this subject. The laws here are good, as they are with us, but there is wanted a national conscience to enforce

Violation of the Sabbath by Law, or Union of Church and State.—The Montreal official Gazette contains an advertisement of two lots of land, "To be sold by authority of Law, on SUNDAY, the 25th day of November next ensuing, at the Church door of the Parish of Montreal, after Divine Service in the morning." Does law require the sale to take place on Sunday? It appears to us that it would be a striking incongruity to read the King's Proclamation against the "profanation of the Lord's day" in the house of worship; and immediately after have a land sale at the door.

Deaths by Explosion .- It is state in Silliman's Jun. nat, No. 39, that one thousand and five hundred persons have been destroyed in this country, by explosions from seam bout boilers.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Temperance Voyage.—The ship John Hale, Capt. E. Thompson, which suited from this port on Thursday last or New Orleans and Europe, had on board NO ARDENT FIRITS of any kind. The officers and crew readily acreed to reinopuish the use thereof during the voyage, and he agreement to that effect is inserted in the shipping ricles.

articles. Portamouth Journal.

Temperance in Germany.—We learn verbally, that Dr. Hewitt, late agent of the Temperance Society, has recently received letters from Germany, giving the most animating accounts of the introduction of Temperance principles there. We have not learned particulars, but understand that a considerable number of societies have already been formed, and publications issued, on the total abstinance plan, and that there is a prospect of great good being done.

Genius of Temperance. Temperance at the South .- A gentleman of this State,

Temperance at the South.—A gentleman of this State, ecently returned from travelling, informs as that in traveling by stage two or three days, from Bahimore to the inserior of Virginia, he scarcely saw a person taste ardent prints. He saw none at Barnum's spacious hotel in Bahimore, where he put up, though he cannot say positively, hat none is kept there.—Query. Whether a Virginian bond visit our commercial emporium, and take a trip up he river and canal, and return home with a story as creditable to our favoured State!—Ib.

A Challenge.—We have been amused, was the editor.

It is intended that a volume shall appear on the first of each month, in small Soc containing on an aggregate for each month.

table to our favoured State !— Ib.

A Challenge.—We have been amused, says the editor of the Long Island Star, with an anecdote told us by a friend his morning. He had been in the course of his public duies called on to meet at a tavern, and the commany, as is matemary in many places, insisted on his draking with hem. He, as frequently, politely declined, and when it cas insisted upon with more than usual warmth, agreed to the with this provise; that the challenged was always allowed his own weapons, which being agreed to, he called on he landlord for a plant of caster oil. It was now the turn at the company to decline—and his part to insist—but a ompromise was effected, upon their agreeing never after a call upon him to drink any of their prescriptions.

Turks Island, W. I.—The following is an extract from

Turks Island, W. I.—The following is an extract from letter from a gentleman at Turks Islands to a clergyman

On the 28th inst. a meeting of the Society was held, see a more than ordinary number attended. The Presithe a more than ordinary number attended. The Presi-nt opened the meeting by remarking on the importance the object for which we had convened, suggesting the

We meeting.

We understand that there is a paper published in one of the States, called the Genius of Temperance. We have seen some extracts from one of the numbers, which were very gratifying, and as there are several young men connected with the society here who are warmly interested in the cause, I would be gleave to observe, that we would be glad to become subscribers, if you will have the goodness to recover and for ward us the papers by a convenient opportunities. receive and forward us the papers by a convenient oppor

procure and forward us the papers by a convenient opportunity.

Gen. of Temp.

Scotland. Fintry.—" Since the Temperance Society commenced leve, there his been a visible improvement in the habits of the people. Our village, which was so much given to intemperance, has completely changed its aspect. It far surpassed formerly, many of the surrounding villages for dronkenness; now it is pleasing to relate, it as far surpasses them for temperance. Our Saturday nights and Salhatis, which were wont to be spent in habitual drinking, are now completely changed. Our Society consists at present of 192 members, and we hope there will yet be many more who will join us. Our people are more comfortable than they were point to be; they are better clad, and better fed, and seem to enjoy peace and happiness in their families. There is a great diminution in the sales of spirits, but to what extent we cannot precisely say.

Many whose habits were dissipated, seem to be totally altered, and we hope our grug shops will soon disappear from amongst us."

Ireland .- The Methodist Conference, at their last meat

Ireland.—The Methodist Conference, at their last meeting, we understood, in Dublin, resolved to review and retunt the fundamental rule of their society, which probables drunkenness, buying or selfing spirituous liquors, or rinking them, except in cases of extreme necessity." They have also passed a resolution, recommendatory of lemperance Societies.

Such is the change which Temperance Societies have effected, that whole parishes have voted out all services of pirits at wakes and funerals. In some places, the Roman atholic priests have expressly forbidden the use of ardent pirits at funerals. It is no small evidence of reform, that it is becoming customary is mixed parties to call the hill.

Fore the punch, and not after as formerly. Record. Kentucky. A letter dated Frankfort, Nov.16, 1830, says:

"In July last, a State Temperalice Society was formed a this place, of the materials of the County Societies, which immbered two hundred and seventy members. There is a lociety in almost every County in the State, and some of he Counties have more than one Society. It is obtained to very one that they have done much good in this "bank of trong drinks." their number is increasing, and their influence extending almost daily.

ong drinks. Their number is increasing, and meet inno-ce extending almost diality.

"The last Presbyterian Sysoid in this State, by a soleme is recommended the subject to all the Pastors of Churches, ame of the Baptist Associations have also recommended crasse of Temperance to the Churches of which the As-

reason of transpersals.

"The County Court of this County have refused to grant somes to the lipping slope in the County.

Maine, Pench. Co.—"The whole number of Members with from exclusive of the County Society, is 1920—three to the county Society.

TIMELY NOTICE. 22 Subscribers and Agents for the RECORDER, are reminded that the Publishers should know immediately what afterations they wish made in their subscriptions, as the next paper closes the Volume.

Terms the same as last year.

Dec. 22.

MILETAN LYRE, by Rev. Joshua Leavitt, naming hymns and tunes designed for conference and using meetings.

NEW MODELS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS to pists, Mahammetan, and Pagan nations, explained in teleres to a friend. By the author of "Nameal Histor of Enthusiassm."

PIVINES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, the lives of the authors, summary of each discourse, notes by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B. D. of Emmanuel Col.

By the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B. D. of Emmanuel Col.

Oct. 29. If C. C. Dean, Agent. NEW MODELS OF CURISTIAN MISSIONS to

lege.

(1) The volumes now published are the sermons of Bish-

The volumes now putilished are the sermons of Bishop SHERLOCK, others will follow of the most popular works of Sartin, Palty, Jer. Taylor, Barrone, Ogden & THE MALTE BRUN School Geography, illustrated by numerous original engravings, and an atlas of nineteen maps, cherts, and tables. By S. Griswold Goodrich.

A GEOGRAPHY OF BOSTON, COUNTY of Suffolk, and the adjacent towns with historical notes. It H. Snow, M. D. author of History of Boston. With and plates. MEMOIR OF NATHAN W. DICKERMAN.

THIS day Published by PEIRCE and PARKER late eirce and Williams. No. 9 Cornhill, late Market St. Memoirs of Nathan W. Dickerman who died at Boston

Memors of Nation W. December with one of PostJan. 2 1850. coglit years of age—with an engraved Postrait on steel. Contents.

Chapter, I. His birth—minory—early education—religious instruction—general character—first religious impressious—anecodotes—first sickness. Chap. II. His sickness—visiters—letters, journals, and memoranda, presented
by his friends—various anecodotes—his desire to be haptitopic than the first harmal continent. His broadtickness and the first harmal continent. by his friends—various anecdotes—his desire to be haptized. Chap. III. The Journal continued. His haptism and admission to the church. Chap. IV. The Journal continued—visit from Dr. Jenks—memorandum of Mr. B.—memorandum of Mr. B.—memorandum of Mr. B.—timed—the Lord's Supper administered, Chap. VI. Visit from his classics and concretation with them—Extracts from the minutes of visiters—Solicitude for his Parents—Last hours—Death—Funerd.

GROTON ACADEMY. THE Winter Term will consume on Monday, the 12th of December, under the continued direction of Mr. Town-ER, with such assistance as is necessary. The Institution of open to pupils of both sexes, and the turtion and board uncommonly low. Frequent experimental Lectures in Chemietry and Natural Philosophy are given by the Preceptor. From a recent examination of the Institution the Chemistry and Natural Philosophy are given by the Freceptor. From a recent examination of the Iostitution to
Board of Trustees feel that it is no compliment to its preent indefatigable Instructer to say, that no parent or guar
dian will be likely to fail of being satisfied and of inving his
expectations met, who may place his child at this Academy
Dec. 15.

J. Tond, Secretary. J. Tabb, Secretary.

AMERICAN ALMANAC. THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1831, for sale by PERKINS & MARVED.

DIVINES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, at 18 and 20 Cornhill, Boston. New and cheap uniform editions. By the Rev. T. S. Hughes. B. D. of Emanuel College, examining chaplain to the Bishop of Petersbourgh, and late Christian advocate in the University of Cambridge.

PLAS.

"Each work will be preceded by a Biographical M moie

of its Author, comprising a general account of the times in which he lived, with a particular reference to the state of

An Argument or concise Summary of Contents will be "An Argument or concise Summary of Contents will be prefixed to every Sermon, Tract or Disquisition, contained in each volume; so that not only direct access may be had to any portion required for perusal or consultation, but the Summary of each Sermon may be considered as a Skeleton well calculated to assist the young Divine in composition."

well carenated to describe the first time."

"Notes and observations will be added wherever they may appear necessary or useful; and at the end of each Author will be given an Index of those passages in scripture, which have been commented on in such Author."

each month, in small Svo. containing on an average 500

pages."
"It is not expected that the whole series will exceed fifty columns; but any Author may be had separately.
Subscriptions recieved by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18
and 20 Cordnill, where may be found a good assortment of
Books. Nos. I. 2 and 3, of the above work are received.
Dec. 8.

ANDERSON'S OBSERVATIONS IN GREECE. ANDERSON'S OBSERVATIONS IN GREECE. CROCKER & BREWSTER have just published and for sale, 17, Washington Street, Boston, OBSERVATION'S GROS THE PELOPONNESUS and GREEK ISLANDS, unde in 1829, by R. Anderson, one of the Secretaries of the Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. With a Map adapted to the work. Introduction—Containing observations upon the Medicerranean, and Malia, general objects of the tour in the Levant, route pursued, etc.

Part 1. contains a narrative of the Tour; including observations upon the more interesting localities and scenery; upon the sail, agriculture, and productions; upon the effects of war on the towns, villages and plantations; and the manal customs of the inhabitants.

of war on the brown, whose and customs of the inhabitants.

Part II.—Containing observations upon the territory, population and government of Greece; upon the state and prospects of education; upon the Greek church; and upon the measures to be pursued by Protestants for the benefit

of Oriental churches of Griental churches.

Also just published,
CHRISTIAN CHARIFY EXPLAINED, or the Influence
of Religion upon Temper stated, in an Exposition of the
Thirteenth Chapter of the First Epistle to Coriothians.
By JOHN ANGELL JAMES, Author of Christian Father's
Present, &c. &c.—Second edition—I vol. 12mo. Dec. 8.

CHEAP GRAMMAR FOR EEGINNERS.

JAMES LORINGAR FOR BEGINALES.

Price one dollar per dozen.

JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street, has for asle, the eighteenth edition of An Abridgement of Marray's English Grammar, with alterations and improvements. Begind for the use of the younger class of learners. By a teacher of youth of Boston.

r the use of the year of youth of Boston, also manual has been pronounced by competent the of more utility in acquiring a thorough knowl-Grammar, than many others that are much more let. It has had a wide circulation for about thirty Dec. 1.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS. RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLEROOK, have just

published—
THE ACABENICAL SPEAKER: a selection of extracts in Prose and Verse, from Ancient and Modern Authors—adapted for exercises in Elocution. By B. D. Emerson, author of the National Spelling Book.
LESSONS IN EXENCIATION, comprising a statement of common arrors in Articulation, and the Rules of correct usage in Pronouncing; with a course of Elementary exercises in these branches of Elocution, with an Appendix containing Rules and Exercises on the mode of Emucation, required for public reading and speaking. By Win. Russel. Editor of the Journal of Education (first series). Second Energies.

P. TERESTH CARTHAGESIESSIS AFRI ANDRIA-

Notalis Anglieis, illustravit Cranmore Wallace, in usum juventulis Academical.

In Fress, and will be published in a few days.

THE YOUNG READER: a selection of Easy Lessons in READER designed to succeed the Spelling Book, and precede the Introduction to the National Keader. By John

A GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN, embellished with several copperplate maps, and numerous engravings. By Rev. J. L. Blake, compiler of several popular School Books,
THE POLITICAL CLASS BOOK, by the Hon. Wm.
Sullivan, Second Edition, entarged and improved. D.S.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, for sale at the Deposi-tory of the Mass. Saldath School Union, No. 47, Cornhill, (late Market St.) Boston.

Muss. S. S. Union's Publication The Bible Class Book, Nos. 1 & 2, by Fiske and Abbott Conversations on the Bible, by Eradore.

Bondary Mission.

Ceylon do.

andwich Islands, &c.

Javenule Memoirs.
Maternal Instruction, or the History of Mrs. Murray and

hildren,
of John Arch, a Cherokee young man,
of Seth Borroughs. or of Seth Poercoughs, mary Geography: or the Progress of Religion traced of the world.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST received and for sale by Petrice & Parker, No. 9, Corollil, (International), The Christian Lyre, by Rev. Joshua Leavitt,

THE CHRISTIAN LYRE, by Rev. Joshua Leavitt,

Malvira Ashron.—Communication with Promise.

GEGENUINE JUJURE PASTE.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptive complaints, &c.

Tills article is the expressed page of the finit of the Jupibe shigh, (**Rhamaux Zizuphus** of Lamenus,) native of the south of Europy. It relieves the disagreable ticking of the throat in severe colds, and is serviceable as a demolecent in all cases of ength or inflatmention of the facees. It is very palatable, and very harmness—as may be supposed from the fact that in Europe it is often given to young children to ear as an article of natriment. It is also a valuable publicative in consumptive comploints, being of a similar on the text recommendations, as in no case does it like many other articles, expose the patient to a more vindent attack of er acticles, excess the retient to a more violent attack of

his discuse.

The above article of a superior quality, made to order in Paris, for sale by Brewer & Brothers, Dengyste, Nos. 30 and 92 Washington St. epi-6t Nov. 24.

LAD WANTED,

IN a wholesale and retail store on Washington Street.
Good murals, intelligence, and ctivity, are indispensable requisites. Inquire at Recorder Office. Dec. 15.

WANTED-A Situation in a Winderale Store, to do treat con-VI. Vis--Exercise at No. 15, Water-street.

A NUMBER of active enterprising young men are wanted immediately, to obtain subscribers for the American Senday School Journal. The terms will be very advantageous, and will be made known on application at the Depository, 146 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, in person, or by letter, post paid.

Dec. 15.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY. THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY THE THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested according to law; and that they make Insurance against on Buildings, Merchandize and other property.

They also maure on MARINE RISKS, to an amount not exceeding Thirty Thousand Bollars on any one risk. Office No. 44, State-Street, Ecston FRANCIS WALCH, President.

JOSEPH WARD, See's 20sc. Sept. 9, 1830.

of a m lectual man is, greater after His was born While he comes the cradle;) more tha godfin mind;" go much conflicts crown be into acts in his mig love Him of praise ness of st bringing might;) o accompar er and pe ever dwef to one an

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THE SCEN We were the Rev. Leg

to avoid ju

try, were par ful scenery v about to beh with our foo on which or which he he tracts, the Y and the Da us these inva in reading su calculated to places which with such fi traveller need I am glad the accuracy of this account est of his no showing the which the we viewed, and contemplation editions of the ed by the cu ment, in my On arriving

to the church mains of little dren playing ing little girl. Jane, the You and advance showing us the meditation. verses on Mr. Jane had got h mond. Well,